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HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH



THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
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HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH

A READER FOR FOREIGNERS

BY

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INTRODUCTION

IN evening school work with the foreigner there is a twofold aim: first, to teach him the language so that he may earn his living more easily; and second, to make him a desirable citizen. The way to accomplish both of these aims is to keep the foreigner interested, so that he not only will come to school to be registered or come for a little while, but will come until he has acquired the knowledge of our manners, customs, and laws that is necessary for him as an American citizen.

This interest can be secured if the material is adapted to the needs of the foreigner. Frequently the foreigner in evening schools is an adult. In our experience we found no material adapted to the adult foreigner. The majority of foreigners who come to our evening schools are not illiterate. Because they can read and write in their own language, they very readily learn to read a printed page in English. But it means nothing to them. What we should give them is not sentences to pronounce, but a vocabulary to use in speaking. The words on the printed page should

be a working tool in their hands. We therefore constructed these lessons, which, by their very nature, promote conversation. They brought very gratifying results along two lines: first, in the number of pupils who attended regularly, and second, in the power of the pupils to talk.

It may be relevant here to show how these lessons are adapted to the adult foreigner. They begin with experiences still fresh in his mind. The first lessons comprise sentences that stand for thoughts actually conceived by him. Every foreigner who comes to evening school will have crossed the ocean, will have crossed it in a ship [Lesson 1]; will have seen the crew of a ship [Lesson 2]; will have gone to look for work [Lesson 13]; will have come to evening school; and so on. The succeeding lessons deal with subjects that will come within his circle of thought; for example, the lessons on department stores, the lessons on newspapers, voting, naturalization. Lastly, there are lessons that ought to be a part of his life, and that probably would become a part of it in no other way.

The form in which the lessons are written makes them adaptable to a class where the pupils are of unequal ability. It will be seen that each lesson consists of a list of words, a connected paragraph, and a series of questions and answers. If a pupil

INTRODUCTION

cannot answer the questions, he can do the reading. The form of the lessons makes them applicable also to those who enter the class late in the course.

The result is that everybody takes part in the work. The pupils gain confidence. They themselves do the talking. Foreigners are no exception to the rule, "We learn to do by doing." Finally, in their conversation the pupils are guided along the right lines. One difference between our language and the language of other peoples is the arrangement of words. We overcome this difficulty by having the answers to the questions framed.

It remains now to give suggestions as to a way to use the book. First of all, the book is not to be put at once into the hands of a foreigner who comes to evening school for the first time. The first two weeks may very profitably be spent on phonetic drills and on conversation about the immediate surroundings.

After this preliminary work the book may be used. The lessons may be taken up in the following order:—

- (1) Drill on words in list for meaning and pronunciation;
- (2) Reading by teacher, class, individuals;
- (3) Asking of questions by teacher, answering by volunteers;

(4) Asking of questions by pupils, answering by pupils designated by the teacher.

The more repetition of each part of the lesson, and of the lesson as a whole without a sacrifice of interest, the better.

The review lessons may be made to serve a variety of purposes. They may be used as a regular reading lesson. They may be used as a test of the progress the class has made. They may serve as a guide as to the rapidity with which the succeeding lessons may be presented. Lastly, they may be used as a writing lesson for those who have outstripped the others in progress. We have found them especially adapted to the individual need of the young foreigner from sixteen to nineteen, quick, energetic, who becomes restless and disinterested if he is not given work for every minute.

The lessons we have used in practically the same order in which they are printed. There may, however, be need of a change. Thus we would recommend that the lesson on Thanksgiving be given at the appropriate time, that the lessons about Lincoln be taken up during the week of Lincoln's birthday, etc.

In conclusion, we would say that this book does not destroy, but rather encourages, the individuality of the teacher.

HOW TO LEARN .ENGLISH

HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH

LESSON 1

ON BOARD A SHIP

ship	man	men	see	Greece
large	woman	women	crossed	Russia
America	boy	boys	ocean	France
Sweden	girl	girls	come	Italy



Courtesy of the Cunard Steamship Co.
THE LUSITANIA

I can see a ship. The ship is large. I can see men. I can see women. I can see boys. I can see girls. I can see the ocean. These people have crossed the ocean. These people crossed the ocean in the ship. These people came from Europe. One man came from Greece. Two men came from

HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH

France. One woman came from Italy. Two women came from Sweden. One girl came from Russia. Two girls came from Denmark. One boy came from Belgium. Four boys came from Switzerland. I came from Russia. These men, women, boys, and girls are now in America.



Courtesy of the Cunard Steamship Co.

QUESTIONS

1. What can you see ?
I can see a _____.
2. Is the ship small ?
No, the ship is _____.
3. What else can you see ?
I can see _____, women, _____, and girls.
4. What have these people crossed ?
They have _____ the

ON A SHIP

5. From what country did one man come?
One ——— came from Greece.
6. From what country did one woman come?
One ——— came from Italy.
7. From what country did two men come?
Two — — — came from France.
8. From what country did four boys come?
Four ——— came from Switzerland.
9. From what country did you come?
I came from ———.
10. In what country are you now?
I am now in ———.

LESSON 2

ON A SHIP

smooth	three	pay	upper
work	looking	lower	working
rough	deck	cleaning	called
ocean	paid	passengers	sick

Some people work on the ship. Other people do not work. The people who work are called the crew. I can see three of the crew on the ship. They are on the lower deck. They are cleaning the deck. They get paid for their work. I can see many men and

women on the upper deck. They are not working. They have paid to cross the ocean. They are looking at the ocean. The ocean is not rough. Sometimes the ocean is rough. Rough water makes the people sick. The people who do not work are called passengers.

QUESTIONS

1. Who are the crew ?
The crew are the people who ——— on a ship.
2. How many of the crew can you see ?
I can see ——— of the crew.
3. Where are the crew ?
They are on the lower ———.
4. What are the crew doing ?
The crew are ——— the deck.
5. Will they get paid for their work ?
Yes, they will get ——— for their work.
6. Whom do you see on the upper deck ?
I see men and women on the ——— deck.
7. Are the people on the upper deck working ?
No, they are not ———.
8. At what are they looking ?
They are looking at the ———.
9. Is the ocean rough ?
No, the ocean is not ———.
10. What are these people who do not work called ?
The people who do not work are called ———.

LESSON 3

ON THE TRAIN

people	conductor	even	large
station	tickets	fast	many
brakeman	train	called	several
baggage	o'clock	bought	hours

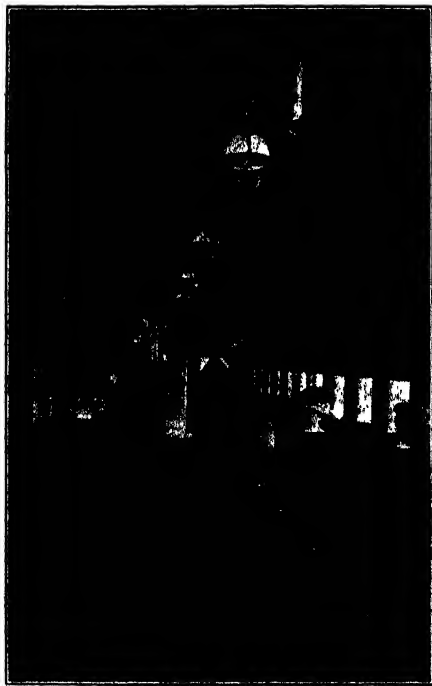
My friend met me at the wharf. He took me to the railroad station. The station in New York is



AT THE WAITING ROOM

very large. Tickets are bought at the station. We bought two tickets. We carried our baggage. Trains

leave the station at all times. Our train left at two o'clock. The train went very fast. All the people in the train had tickets. The conductor on the train



TAKING THE TICKETS

took the tickets. The train stopped at many stations. The brakeman called out the stations. Many people left the train at every station. We were on the train several hours.

ON THE TRAIN

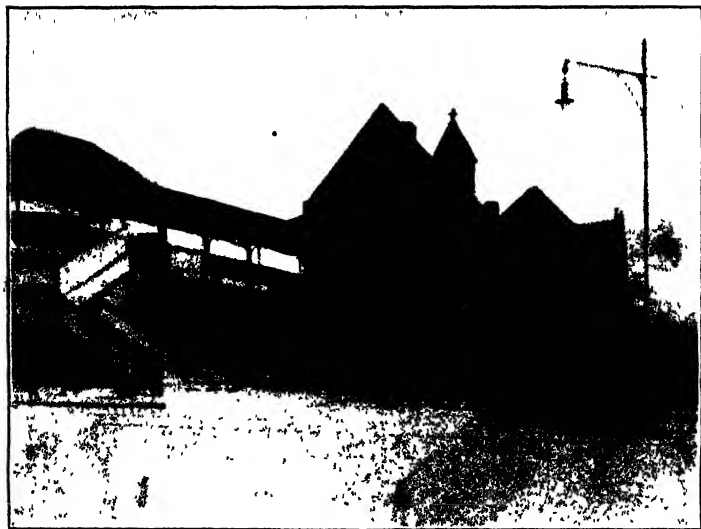
QUESTIONS

1. Where did your friend take you?
My friend took me to the railroad ———.
2. What did you buy at the station?
We bought two ——— at the station
3. Did you carry your baggage?
Yes, we carried our ———.
4. At what time did your train leave?
Our train left at two ———.
5. Did the train go slowly?
No, the train went very ———.
6. Who took the tickets on the train?
The ——— took the tickets.
7. Where did the train stop?
The train stopped at many ———.
8. Who called out the stations?
The ——— called out the stations.
9. Who left the train at every station?
Many ——— left the train at every station
10. How many hours were you on the train?
We were on the ——— two hours.
11. Who helped you off the train?
The conductor helped us off the ———.
12. Did he help you with your baggage?
Yes, he helped us with our ———.
13. Was your baggage heavy?
Yes, our baggage was ———.

LESSON 4

OUR ARRIVAL

large	carriages	minutes
walked	crossed	conductor
ticket	bags	waited
restaurant	umbrella	car fare
policeman	corner	outside



THE STATION

The station where we got off was not very large. We walked through the station. I saw the ticket office. I saw the restaurant. People were eating in

the restaurant. There was a policeman standing near the door. Outside the station I saw carriages. The drivers were calling out, "Carriage," to the people coming out of the station. My friend and I crossed the street. On the street corner we waited for a car. I had two bags, one in each hand. My friend had an umbrella. On the car my friend gave the man ten cents. He told me the man was the conductor. He said the ten cents was our car fare. We rode for about ten minutes. Then the car stopped and we got off.

QUESTIONS

1. Was the station where you got off large?
The station where we got off was not very
2. Where did you walk?
We ——— through the station.
3. What did you see?
I saw the ——— office.
I saw the ———.
4. What were people doing in the restaurant?
People were ——— in the restaurant.
5. Who was standing near the door?
A ——— was standing near the door.
6. What did you see outside the station?
I saw ——— outside the station.

7. Did you and your friend take a carriage?
No, we crossed the -- --.
8. What did you carry?
I carried two ———, one in each hand.
9. What did your friend carry?
My friend ——— an umbrella.
10. Where did you wait for the car?
We waited for the car on the street — — —.
11. What did your friend give the conductor?
My friend gave the conductor ——— cents.
12. How long did you stay on the car?
We stayed on the car about ten ———.
13. Then what did you do?
We ——— ——— the car.

LESSON 5

MY FRIEND'S HOUSE

evening	shook	work	short
glad	married	journey	large
tired	pretty	bed	wife

It was dark when we got off the car. My friend said it was only a short way to his house. He said I might stay at his house until I got work.

My friend lives in a very nice house. It is not a very large house. My friend is married and has two

children. His wife met us at the door. She shook hands with me. She said that she was glad to see me. She asked me if I had had a good journey. She said that supper was ready. I said that I did not care for any supper. I was very tired. My friend told me to go to bed. He said he could help me to get work the next day.

QUESTIONS

1. What time did you get to your friend's house?
It was ——— when we reached my friend's house.
2. Did you have far to walk?
No, it was only a ——— way to my friend's house.
3. Does your friend live in a boarding house?
No, my friend is ———, and has ——— children.
4. Is his house large?
No, it is not very ———, but it is very ———.
5. Who met you at the door?
My friend's ——— met us at the door.
6. What did she do?
She ——— hands with me. She said she was ——— to see me.
7. What did she ask?

- She asked if I had had a good ———.
8. What did she say about supper?
She said that supper was ———.
9. Why did you not care for supper?
I did not care for supper because I was
very ———.
10. What did your friend say?
My friend told me to go to ———.
He said he would help me to find ——— in
the morning.

LESSON 6

A SLEEPING ROOM

well	clothes	chairs	corner
open	carpet	painted	pleasant
closet	iron	room	sleep
rugs	bed	bureau	color

My sleeping room was very pleasant. In one corner was an iron bed. It was painted white. In another corner was a bureau. On one side of the room was a washstand. There were two chairs in the room. One of the chairs was a rocking-chair. There was also a closet in the room. I hung my clothes in the closet. There was no carpet on the floor. There were three rugs on the floor. The room had three

large windows. There were pretty curtains at the windows. The windows were open at the top. There was plenty of fresh air in the room. I slept very well.



A SLEEPING ROOM

QUESTIONS

1. Was your sleeping room pleasant?
My sleeping room was very — —.
2. What was in one corner of the room?
There was an ——— ——— in one corner of the room.
3. What color was the bed?
The bed was painted ———.

4. What was in another corner of the room?
In another corner was a ———.
5. How many chairs were there in the room?
There were two ——— in the room.
6. Where did you hang your clothes?
I hung my ——— in the closet.
7. Was there a carpet on the floor?
No, there were three — — on the floor.
8. How many windows were there in the room?
There were two ——— in the room.
9. Were the windows open or closed?
The windows were ———.
10. How did you sleep?
I slept very ———.

LESSON 7

BREAKFAST

dressed	bread	coffee	spoons	downstairs
tired	butter	oranges	glass	dining room
eggs	fork	cup	dishes	table
knife	hot	saucer	girl	pretty

The next morning when I awoke, I felt rested. I got up and dressed. I went downstairs. My friend took me into the dining room. It was a very pretty room. There was a table in the middle of the floor.

BREAKFAST

My friend's wife and little girl were sitting at the table. We sat down, too.

There were dishes on the table. At my place there was a plate and a napkin. Besides, there was a knife



AT BREAKFAST

and a fork, two spoons, a cup and saucer, and a glass. There was water in the glass, and coffee in the cup. We first ate oranges. Then we ate bread and butter and eggs. Then we drank coffee.

QUESTIONS

1. How did you feel when you awoke?

When I awoke, I felt _____.

*2. What did you do?

I got up and — — —.

3. Where did you go?

I went — — — — —.

4. Where did your friend take you?

My friend took me to the — — — — —.

5. What did you see?

I saw a — — — — — in the middle of the room

6. Who were sitting at the table?

My friend's — — — — — and little — — — — — were sitting at the table.

7. What was on the table?

There were — — — — — on the table.

8. What was at your place?

There was a — — — — — and a — — — — — at my place

9. What was there besides?

Besides, there was a — — — — — and — — — — —, two — — — — —, a cup and saucer, and a glass.

10. What did you eat first?

We ate — — — — — first.

11. What did you eat besides?

We ate — — — — — and — — — — — and eggs.

We drank — — — — —.

12. Was the coffee hot?

Yes, it was very — — — — —.

13. Do you like eggs?

Yes, I — — — — — them very much.

LESSON 8

SITTING ROOM

sitting room	books	pictures	pleasant
bookcase	newspaper	street	John
pretty	round	lamp	brought
papers	sat	faced	magazines

After breakfast we went into the sitting room. It was a very pleasant room. It faced the street. In



IN THE SITTING ROOM

the middle of the room there was a table. It was square. On it were papers and magazines. There was a lamp on it, too. At the side of the room there

was a bookcase. On its shelves were very many books. There was a sofa in the room and many chairs. My friend sat in a rocking-chair near the table. I sat on the sofa. I looked around and saw pretty pictures on the wall. The little boy brought in the newspaper to his father. My friend began to read it. The boy sat on the sofa beside me. He said his name was John.

QUESTIONS

1. Where did you go after breakfast?

After breakfast we went into the _____

2. Was it a pleasant room?

It was a very _____ room. It faced the _____.

3. What kind of table did you see?

I saw a _____ table in the center of the room.

4. What was on the table?

There were _____ and _____ on the table.

5. What else was on the table?

There was also a _____ on the table.

6. Were there any books in the room?

Yes, there were books in a _____.

7. Where was the bookcase?

The bookcase was at the _____ of the room.

8. Where did your friend sit?
My friend sat in a ——— near the table.
9. Where did you sit?
I ——— on the sofa.
10. What did you see on the walls of the room?
I saw pretty ——— on the walls of the room.
11. What was the little boy's name?
The little boy's name was ———.

LESSON 9

A LESSON ON TIME

watch	figures	hour	new
breakfast	six	minute	twelve
dinner	went	show	English
upper	eight	glad	hand

John had a new watch. After breakfast he was glad to show me the watch. He was proud to tell me these things in English. The two hands of a watch are called the hour hand and the minute hand. The hour hand is short. The minute hand is long. There are figures on the face of the watch. When the long hand is on the figure twelve and the short hand is on the figure six, it is six.



o'clock. He said that they always had breakfast at half-past six. His father went to work at a quarter of seven. John went to school at half-past eight. They had dinner at half-past twelve. They had supper at six o'clock. They went to bed at nine o'clock.

QUESTIONS

1. What did John have?

John had a new ———.

2. What was he glad to do after breakfast?

He was glad to ——— me his new ———.

3. What are the two hands of a watch called?

The two hands are called the hour ——— and the minute hand.

4. Which hand is short?

The ——— hand is ———.

5. Which hand is long?

The ——— is ———.

6. What is on the face of the watch?

There are ——— on the face of the watch.

7. When it is six o'clock, where is the hour hand?

The hour hand is on the figure ———.

8. At what time did John say he went to school?

He said he ——— to school at half-past ———.

9. At what time did he say his father went to work?

He said his father went to work at ———
of seven.

10. At what time did they have dinner?

They had dinner at half-past — —.

LESSON 10

THE KITCHEN

kitchen	sink	coal
cooked	names	wood
sat	coal-hod	English
lit	wood box	smoked
flatirons	washing	stove

My friend took me to see his kitchen. He said that the food was cooked in the kitchen. His wife was at the sink washing dishes. My friend sat at one window and I sat at the other. We lit our pipes and smoked.

My friend told me the English names for the things I saw. There was a bright kettle on the stove. There were flatirons on the stove. My friend's wife was to iron later. Behind the stove was a coal-hod and a wood box. There was coal in the coal-hod. There was wood in the wood box. My friend said that he had more coal and wood in the cellar.

QUESTIONS

1. What room did you go to see next?
I went to see the _____.
2. What is done in the kitchen?
Food is _____ in the kitchen?
3. Where did you sit?
We _____ near the windows.
4. What did you do?
We lit our pipes and _____.
5. What was Mrs. M. doing?
She was _____ dishes at the sink.
6. What did your friend tell you?
He told me the English _____ for the things
I saw.
7. What did you see on the stove?
I saw a _____ and _____ on the stove.
8. Why were the flatirons on the stove?
Mrs. M. was to _____ later.
9. What did you see behind the stove?
Behind the stove was a _____ and a
10. What were they used for?
The coal-hod was to hold _____, and the
wood box was to hold _____.

LESSON 11

AT THE GROCER'S

grocer's	filled	fruits	tomatoes
sixty	tea	boxes	crackers
wished	canned	vegetables	pears
cents	coffee	peas	sugar

In the middle of the forenoon Mr. M. took me to the grocer's. His wife wished some groceries. I saw many shelves filled with canned fruits and canned vegetables. There were cans of tomatoes and cans of pears. There were also fresh vegetables. There were fresh beans, corn, and pears. I saw loaves of bread in cases. There were crackers and cookies in boxes.

Mr. M. asked for two pounds of tea and one pound of coffee. The clerk weighed these very carefully. The tea was sixty cents a pound. The coffee was thirty-five cents a pound. Mr. M. handed him a two-dollar bill. He returned forty-five cents change. Mr. M. ordered ten pounds of sugar. He took home the tea and the coffee. The sugar was to be sent the next day. We did not carry it, because it was heavy. We had it sent C.O.D.



QUESTIONS

1. Why did you go to the grocer's?
Mrs. M. wished some ———.
2. With what were the shelves filled?
The shelves were filled with canned ———
and ———.
3. What was in the cans?
There were cans of tomatoes and cans of
4. What fresh vegetables were there?
There were fresh beans, ———, and
5. What were in boxes?
——— and cookies were in boxes.
6. For what did Mr. M. ask?
He asked for two pounds of ——— and one
pound of ———.
7. How much was the coffee a pound?
The coffee was thirty-five ——— a pound.
8. How much was the tea?
The tea was ——— cents a pound.
9. What did Mr. M. order?
He ordered ten ——— of ———.
10. What did he take with him?
He took the ——— and the ——— with him.
11. What was to be sent?
The ——— was to be sent.

HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH

LESSON 12

THE BANK

bank	desks	save	large	working
bank books	high	cashier	outside	money
depositing	picture	stone	interest	counters

On the main street of a city are many large buildings. This is a picture of a bank. It is a large,



IN A BANK

high building. It is very costly. It is made of granite.

If we look in the windows, we can see many

counters and desks. We can see men working. Some are working on books. Others are counting money. These men are called clerks. The head clerk is called the cashier. Outside the counters we can see people. Some are drawing money. Others are depositing or putting in money. They will get interest on this money. All the people have their bank books with them. It is a good thing to put money into the bank. It is a good way to save.

QUESTIONS

1. What kind of building do you see in the picture?
This is a picture of a ———.
2. What kind of building is it?
It is a large, ——— building.
3. Did it cost much money?
It cost a great deal of ———. It is made of ———.
4. If we go inside, what do we see?
We see many counters and ———.
5. What are the clerks doing?
Some are ——— on books, others are counting ———.
6. What is the head clerk called?
The head clerk is called the ———.

7. What are the people outside the counters doing?

Some are drawing ———. Others are putting in money.

8. Is it a good thing to deposit money in a bank?

Yes, because we get ——— on our money.

9. Is it a good thing to save money?

Yes, everybody should ——— a part of what he earns.

10. What do all the people carry?

All the people carry ———.

LESSON 13

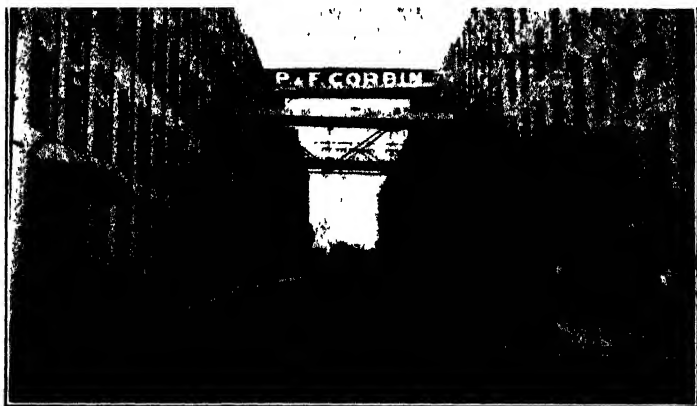
LOOKING FOR WORK

quarter	lunch-boxes	stories
seven	far	side
look	clothes	front
saw	large	door
direction	brick	office

The next morning my friend said he would help me to find work. • We started from the house at quarter of seven. We had not walked many minutes before I saw many men. They were going in the same direction. They were dressed in working

LOOKING FOR WORK

clothes. Many of them had lunch-boxes in their hands. My friend said they lived too far from their work to go home at noon. Soon we came to the



shop. It was a very large brick building. It had four stories. The other men went in by the side doors. We went in at the front door. My friend said we were going to the office to ask for work. In the office were many clerks. They were writing at desks. One man talked with my friend. He asked him many questions about me. He said he had no work for me at that time. He said that if there should be work later, he would send me word. My friend said that we should look elsewhere.

QUESTIONS

1. What time did you start the next morning?
We started at ——— of ———.
2. Where were you going?
We were going to ——— for work.
3. Whom did you see on the street?
I ——— many men going in the same ———.
4. What did they carry?
They carried ——— in their hands.
5. Why did they carry their lunch?
Because they lived too ——— from their work
to go home at noon.
6. How were they dressed?
They were dressed in working ———.
7. What kind of building was the shop?
It was a very ——— building made of ———.
8. Was it high?
Yes, it had four ———.
9. Where did the men go?
The men went in at the ——— ———.
10. Where did you and your friend go?
We ——— in at the front door.
We were going to the ——— to ask for
work.

LESSON 14

THE FACTORY

found	iron	used	owner
careful	employer	employee	charge
factory	foreman	forewoman	machine
work	employ	cut	sometimes

I found work in a large factory. In this factory they made many machines. I was put to work at a milling machine. A milling machine is used to cut up iron.

The foreman of the factory said that I must do very careful work. I knew how to do the work.



IN A FACTORY

The owner of the factory is called the employer. The men who work for the employer are called the employees. Some factories employ women as well as men. Sometimes a forewoman has charge of the women. No women are employed in the factory where I work. Work in a factory begins at seven o'clock.

• QUESTIONS

1. Where did you find work ?
I ——— work in a large
2. What was made in the factory ?
Milling machines were ——— in the factory.
3. For what is a milling machine used ?
A milling machine is ——— to cut up ———.
4. Did you know how to do the work ?
Yes, I knew how to do the ———.
5. What kind of work did the foreman say you must do ?
He said I must do very ——— work.
6. What is the owner of the factory called ?
The owner of the factory is called the ———.
7. Who are the employees ?
The ——— are the men who work for an employer.
8. At what time does work in a factory begin ?
Work in a factory begins at ——— o'clock.

LESSON 15

SUCCESS

years	success	waste	authority
late	follow	neatly	obeys
work	punctual	respectful	material
successful	position	employer	lazy

Success never comes to the lazy. It usually follows years of hard work. Here are some hints that will help the workman to become successful: —

1. He must be punctual. If his work begins at seven o'clock, he must be there at seven o'clock, not at one minute past seven.

2. He must be always respectful to his employer.

3. He must respect his employer's authority and his position. When he respects his employer's authority, he obeys his orders. When he respects his employer's position, he remembers that his employer rose to this position only after hard work. The employee must waste neither his employer's time nor his material. He must not waste his time by talking to his shop-mate.

4. Not only must he do his work well, but he must look well when he is doing it. He must be clean, and he must be dressed neatly. Thus he will attain success.

QUESTIONS

1. What does success usually follow ?

Success follows ——— of hard —

2. In order to be successful, what is the first thing a workman must be ?

A workman must always be ———. He must never be late.

3. To whom must he be respectful ?

He must be ——— to his employer.

4. What must he respect ?

He must ——— his employer's authority and his position.

5. What does the workman do when he respects his employer's authority ?

The workman ——— his orders.

6. Should the workman waste his employer's time ?

No, he must ——— neither his time nor his

7. How should the workman be dressed ?

He should be dressed ———.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame. — H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

— CHESTERFIELD.

LESSON 16

A TAILOR SHOP

taylor	two	button
took	workroom	machine
small	fitting	pressing
cloth	tried	should
finished	customer	hanger

I met a friend of mine on the street. He said he worked in a tailor shop. He took me to see the shop



A TAILOR SHOP

where he worked. It was a small store. In it I saw many rolls of cloth. This was to be made into men's

HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH

suits and coats. There were two suits all finished, hanging on the walls. These suits were on hangers. Behind the store were two rooms. One was a fitting room. In it was a customer having a coat tried on. The other room was the workroom. Here my friend works. He is a cutter. One man was sewing on a machine. Another man was pressing a vest.

QUESTIONS

1. Where did your friend say he worked?
He said he worked in a ----- shop.
2. Did you see the shop where he worked?
Yes, he ----- me to see the shop where he worked.
3. Was it a large store?
No, it was a ----- store.
4. What did you see?
I saw many rolls of -----.
5. What was hanging up on the walls?
There were two suits all ----- on the walls
6. How many rooms were behind the store?
There were ----- rooms behind the store.
7. What kind of rooms were they?
One was a ----- room and one was a -----
8. Who was in the fitting room?
A ----- was in the fitting room.

9. What was he doing?
He was having a - - - - - tried on.
10. Where does your friend work?
My friend works in the - - - - -.
11. What kind of work does he do?
He is a - - - - -.
12. Were there other men in the workroom?
There were two other - - - - - in the work-
room.
13. What were they doing?
One was sewing on a - - - - -, and another was
- - - - - a vest.
14. Should you like to be a tailor?
Yes, I - - - - - like to be a tailor.

LESSON 17

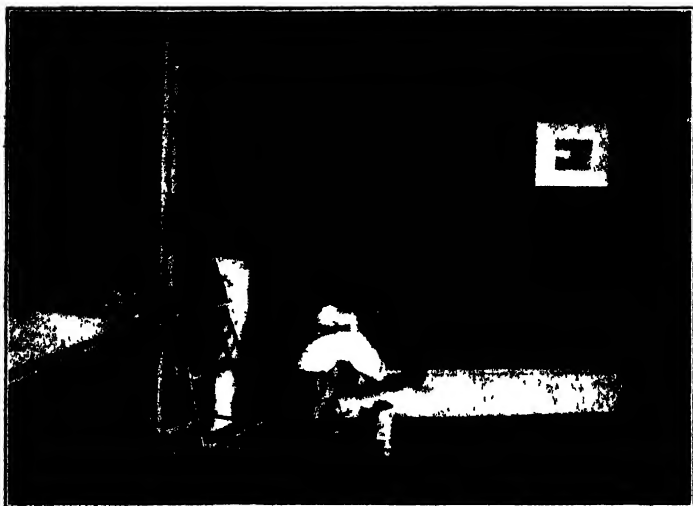
LEARNING A TRADE

trade	years	scraping
painting	fifty	repainted
painted	cents	dollars
apprentice	spring	painted

I made up my mind to learn a trade. After thinking the matter over, I decided upon painting and paper hanging. I went to a man in the business

HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH

and hired out as an apprentice. This meant that I should work for him for three years. He would teach me the business. He would pay me fifty cents a day for the first six months. After that I



IN A PAPER HANGER'S SHOP

would get more pay. He said that I would get four dollars a day when I knew the business. The first work I did was scraping. I scraped old paint off a house that was to be repainted. Then I helped a painter paint the woodwork of a kitchen. I put the first coat of paint on the doors. In the spring I hope to work outside. I shall like this better because I shall be in the open air.

QUESTIONS

1. What did you make up your mind to do?
I made up my mind to learn a ———.
2. What trade did you decide upon?
I decided upon ——— and paper hanging.
3. What did you do?
I hired out as an ——— to a painter.
4. How long will you work for him?
I will work for him ——— years.
5. Will you get any pay?
I shall get ——— ——— a day for six months.
Then I shall get ——— pay.
6. How much pay will you get when you know the business?
I shall earn ——— ——— a day.
7. What did you do first?
The first work I did was ———. I scraped the old paint off a house that was to be ———.
8. What kind of work did you do next?
I next ——— ——— doors in a kitchen.
9. When do you expect to do outside work?
I expect to do outside work in the ———.
10. Do you like outside work better than inside work?
Yes, because it keeps me in the open air.

LESSON 18

A VISIT TO A FARM

works	plows	milks	radishes
twenty	harrows	pigs	pleasant
saw	mowing	corn	healthful
thirty	machines	growing	hotbeds
seven	fields	lettuce	horses



A FARMHOUSE.

One Sunday I went to visit my brother. He works on a farm. It is a large farm, containing one hundred and twenty acres. I first went to see the

live stock. There were thirty cows in the barn and seven horses. My brother milked the cows twice a day. Behind the barn were two sheds. In one the pigs were kept. The other was for the farm machinery. I saw plows, mowing machines, and harrows.

We next went to the fields where the vegetables were planted. My brother said that they had potatoes, beets, corn, and onions planted. They were not up, he said. He showed me the hotbeds, too. In them I saw lettuce and radishes. My brother said farm life was very pleasant and healthful.

QUESTIONS..

1. Where does your brother work ?

My brother ——— on a farm.

2. Is it a large farm ?

Yes, it contains ——— acres.

3. What did you see first on the farm ?

First I — — the live stock in the barn.

4. Was there much stock ?

Yes, there were ——— cows, ——— horses,
and there were — — besides.

5. What work does your brother do ?

My brother ——— the cows twice a day.

6. What did you see in the sheds behind the barn ?

I saw ——— and ——— machinery.

7. What kind of machinery was in the shed?
There were ———, harrows, and ——— machines in the shed.
8. What was planted in the fields?
Potatoes and ——— were planted.
9. Could you see them growing?
No, they were not ———.
10. Did you see anything growing?
Yes, I saw ——— and ——— growing.
11. Where were they growing?
They were growing in a ———.
12. Why does your brother like farm life?
My brother likes farm life because it is ——— and ———.

LESSON 19

REVIEW

1. To what country do many foreigners come?
Many foreigners come to ———.
2. How do they come to America?
They ——— the ocean in a ship.
3. What are people called who work on a ship?
People who work on a ship are called the
4. What are foreigners coming to America called?
They are called the ——— of the ship.

5. Where do we go to take trains?
We go to the railroad ——— to take trains
6. Who takes tickets on the train?
The ——— takes tickets on the train.
7. Who calls out the stations on a train?
The ——— calls out the stations.
8. What is the room called where people eat?
The room where people eat is called the ———
room.
9. What are the rooms called where people sleep?
The rooms where people sleep are called ———
10. Where is food cooked?
Food is cooked in a ———.
11. Where is coal kept?
Coal is kept in the ———.
12. Where do we buy our groceries?
We buy our groceries from the ———.
13. Can you tell me four things a grocer sells?
A grocer sells ———, ———, ———, and
14. What do we do with the money we wish to
save?
We put it in the ———.
15. If we put money in the bank, what does the
clerk give us?
The clerk gives us a ———.

16. What is the head clerk in a bank called ?
The head clerk in a bank is called the ———.
17. In what piece of furniture are books kept ?
Books are kept in a ———.
18. Which hand of a watch is the longer ?
The ——— hand of a watch is the longer.
19. When it is six o'clock, where is the minute hand ?
The minute hand is at ———.
20. Of what are watches made ?
Watches are made of ——— and ———.
21. Have you a watch ?
——— I ——— a watch.
22. At what time do you get up in the morning ?
I get up at ———.
23. At what time do you get up Sunday mornings ?
Sunday mornings I get up at ———.
24. At what time do you go to work in the morning ?
I go to work at ——— in the morning.
25. At what time do you eat breakfast ?
I ——— breakfast at ———.
26. What time do you have your dinner ?
I have dinner at ———.
27. At what time do you come to evening school ?
I come to ——— at ———.

28. How many meals do you have a day?

I have ——— meals a day.

29. What is the man called for whom you work?

THE MAN FOR WHOM I WORK IS CALLED MY ———.

conductor	sleeping rooms	brakeman
station	dining room	crew
cross	kitchen	passengers
America	cellar	grocer
tea	coffee	bank
sugar	bread	cashier
three	seven o'clock	bank book
supper	six	gold
employer	quarter past seven	silver
quarter of	twelve	bookcase
seven	eight	furniture

LESSON 20

WORK IN A KITCHEN

kitchen	pantry	floors	strong
work	washes	build	hard
servant	polishes	fires	vegetables

A girl who does housework is called a servant. Very often a servant does kitchen work first. A girl with experience will not do kitchen work very long. Kitchen work is very hard.

Early in the morning a kitchen girl has to build the fire. Then she helps the cook get the breakfast. After breakfast she washes the dishes. Then she polishes the stove. She sweeps the floors in the kitchen and pantry. If the floors are dirty, she washes them. Then she helps the cook prepare the other meals. She pares all the vegetables. She washes all the cooking dishes. She tends to the fires all day. She brings the wood and coal from the cellar. A girl has to be very strong to do kitchen work.

QUESTIONS

1. What kind of work does a servant usually do first?

A servant usually does ——— first.

2. Why will an experienced girl not do kitchen work?

Because it is very ———.

3. What does a kitchen girl have to do first?

She first has to ——— the fire.

4. What does she do after breakfast?

After breakfast she ——— the dishes. She ——— the stove. She sweeps the ——— in the kitchen and pantry.

5. If the floors are dirty, what does she do?

If the floors are dirty, she ——— them.

6. How does she help the cook?

She pares the ———. She ——— the cooking dishes. She tends the ——— all day.

7. What kind of girl should she be?

A kitchen girl should be very ———.

LESSON 21

HOUSEWORK

hotel	agency	waitress	meal
dinner	table	position	courses
luncheon	cook	plain	mistress
breakfast	family	employment	awkward

I was a waitress in a small hotel. I wished to get a position as cook. I had been a cook for four years in Denmark. I found the work I wished through an employment agency. I will tell you about my work.

I do the cooking for a family of five. I like the work very much. The people like plain food. We have three courses at breakfast, which is served at eight o'clock. We have two courses at luncheon. This meal is served at one o'clock. Dinner is served at half past six. At dinner we have three courses. One day a week I wait on the table at dinner. I do not like waiting on table. At first I was very

awkward. My mistress says I do very well now and that I shall make a good cook.

QUESTIONS

1. What kind of work did you do in the hotel ?
I was a ——— in a small hotel.
2. What sort of a position did you wish ?
I wished a position as ———.
3. How did you get this kind of work ?
I got this work through an employment ———.
4. How many are there in the family for whom you work ?
There are five in ——— ———.
5. Do you do any other kind of work ?
Yes, one day a week I ——— on the table.
6. What kind of food do the people like ?
They like very ——— food.
7. How many courses do you have at breakfast ?
At breakfast we have three ———.
8. At what time is breakfast served ?
Breakfast is ——— at eight o'clock.
9. At what time is luncheon served ?
Luncheon is served at ——— o'clock.
10. At what time is dinner served ?
Dinner is served at half ——— six.

LESSON 22

TAKING CARE OF A HOUSE

clean	air	plan	fresh
sleeping room	open	sweep	windows
dust	disarranged	first	appear
arrange	sixteen	furniture	flowers

I take care of a house with sixteen rooms. This keeps me very busy. I plan to sweep four rooms every day. I begin my work at six o'clock in the morning. I try to have the first floor in order when the family appears at breakfast.

First I open the windows to let in the fresh air. Then I dust very carefully and I put in order disarranged books, papers, and furniture. I also arrange the flowers.

Then I go on to the second floor. Here I take care of the sleeping rooms. I air the rooms, make the beds, and dust the rooms. Once a week I clean the rooms thoroughly.

QUESTIONS

1. How many rooms has the house you take care of?
The house I take care of has ——— rooms.
2. How many rooms do you plan to sweep every day?

I plan to ——— four rooms every day.

3. At what time do you begin your work?

I begin my work at ——— o'clock.

4. What do you do first?

I open all the ——— to let in the ——— air.

5. What do you do then?

I put in ——— the disarranged books and papers.

6. Do you arrange the flowers?

Yes, I ——— the flowers.

7. What do you do on the second floor?

I take care of the ——— rooms.

8. How do you take care of the sleeping rooms?

I ——— the rooms, make the beds, and ——— the rooms.

9. How often do you clean the rooms thoroughly?

I ——— the rooms thoroughly once a week.

LESSON 23

THE BLACKSMITH

pavements	slip	nails	driver
shape	forged	properly	makes
slippery	anvil	hammers	careful
strong	shoe	hoof	iron

The blacksmith is a very strong man. He hammers all day long. He makes iron shoes for horses.

In his shop is a forge and an anvil. In the forge he heats the iron red-hot. Then he puts it on to the anvil and hammers it into shape. When it is the



SHOEING A HORSE

right shape, he nails it on to the horse's hoof. This is called "shoeing the horse." The blacksmith charges a dollar and a half for the shoeing of one horse.

A driver of horses should be careful to see that the horses are properly shod. Otherwise the horses will slip on slippery pavements and fall.

QUESTIONS

1. What kind of man is the blacksmith?

The blacksmith is a very —— man.

2. What kind of work does he do?

He makes iron ——— for horses.

3. What does he have in his shop?

He has a ——— and an ——— in his shop.

4. For what does he use the forge?

He heats the ——— red-hot in the forge.

5. For what does he use the anvil?

He hammers the shoe into ——— on the anvil.

6. What does he do with the shoe when it is the right shape?

He ——— the shoe on to the horse's hoof.

7. What is this called?

This is called ——— a horse.

8. Of what should a driver of horses be careful?

He should be careful to see that his horses are properly ———.

9. What will happen if they are not properly shod?

The horses will ——— on the slippery pavements.

LESSON 24

THE SEASONS

months

plants

fall

summer

apples

wood

market

busy

cuts

July

gathers

farmer

seasons

vegetables

spring

tomatoes

We have four seasons — spring, summer, fall, and winter. The spring months are March, April, and May. The summer months are June, July, and August. The fall months are September, October, and November. The winter months are December, January, and February.

In the spring the farmer plants his vegetable seeds. He plants lettuce, spinach, beets, onions, corn, and potatoes.

He spends the summer taking care of his crops and gathering the early vegetables. The greater part of his vegetables he sells in market.

In the fall he gathers the late vegetables and the fruits. The late vegetables are corn, lima beans, and tomatoes. The fruits are grapes, pears, quinces, and apples.

In the winter the farmer is less busy. He sometimes cuts ice for his own ice house, and sometimes he cuts wood.

QUESTIONS

1. How many seasons have we?

We have four — — —.

2. Name the four seasons.

Spring, summer, — — —, and — — — are the seasons.

3. How many months are there in each season?

There are three — — — in each season.

HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH

4. What are the summer months?
The summer months are June, ———, and August.
5. What does the farmer do in the spring?
The farmer ——— vegetable seeds in the spring.
6. What does he plant besides lettuce, spinach, and beets?
He plants onions, ———, and potatoes.
7. What does the farmer do in the summer?
He takes care of his ——— and gathers them for ———.
8. When does he gather his late vegetables and fruits?
He gathers his late ——— and fruits in the
9. What are the fruits?
The fruits are grapes, pears, and ———.
10. What does the farmer do in the winter time?
Sometimes he cuts ———, and sometimes he ——— wood.

“Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
February has twenty-eight alone,
All the rest have thirty-one
Excepting the leap year; that’s the time
When February’s days are twenty-nine.”

LESSON 25

DAYS AND HOLIDAYS

seven	Columbus	Christmas
Sunday	Washington	Thanksgiving
Saturday	Lincoln	Fourth of July
holiday	birthday	twelfth
October	church	busy

There are seven days in a week. Sunday is the first day of the week. On this day most people rest from work. Many people go to church on Sunday. Saturday is the seventh day of the week. Saturday is a very busy day for people who work in stores. Many people have a half holiday on Saturday. They do their shopping at this time. A holiday is a day when people do not work. There are three general holidays in the United States: Christmas, Thanksgiving, and Fourth of July. We celebrate the Fourth of July as a holiday in memory of July 4, 1776. On that day the Americans declared that they were free from England. There are many state holidays. Each state government decides upon its own holidays. Nearly all the states observe Washington's birthday, on the twenty-second of February. In Connecticut and New York the twelfth of February and the twelfth of October are observed as holidays. The

former is Lincoln's birthday, and the latter is Columbus Day.

QUESTIONS

1. How many days are there in a week?

There are ——— days in a ———.

2. On what day do many people go to church?

Many people go to church on ———.

3. What day is a busy one for people who work in stores?

——— is a busy day for people who work in stores.

4. What is a holiday?

A holiday is a day on which people do not ———.

5. Can you name three holidays generally observed in the United States?

———, ——— Day, and the ——— of July are generally observed in the United States.

6. What do we celebrate on the twenty-second of February?

We celebrate Washington's ——— on the twenty-second of February.

7. When do we observe Lincoln's birthday?

We celebrate Lincoln's birthday the ——— of February.

8. When is Columbus Day?

Columbus Day is on the twelfth of ———.

LESSON 26

THANKSGIVING

Thanksgiving	feast	worship	suffered
purpose	came	vegetables	plant
goodness	crop	hunger	invited
November	England	corn	discouraged

One day of the year is set apart for the purpose of giving thanks to God. This day is called Thanksgiving Day.

The governor of every state appoints the day. He sends forth a proclamation every year. This states that the last Thursday of November shall be Thanksgiving Day. The origin of this custom is as follows : —

In the seventeenth century the English people could not worship God as they wished. Some of them, therefore, came to America. They landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. During the first winter they suffered a great deal from cold and hunger. Many died, and the rest were much discouraged. But the next spring the Indians showed them how to plant corn. By fall they had a very good crop. They had a feast to which they invited the Indians. At this feast they gave thanks to God for his goodness to them.

Since that day we have always had a day of Thanksgiving.



THE LANDING AT PLYMOUTH

QUESTIONS

1. For what purpose is one day of the year set apart?

One day of the year is set apart for the _____
of giving _____ to God.

2. What is this day called?

This day is called _____ Day.

3. When is Thanksgiving Day?

Thanksgiving Day is the last _____ in _____.

4. From what country did the Pilgrims come?

The Pilgrims _____ from _____.

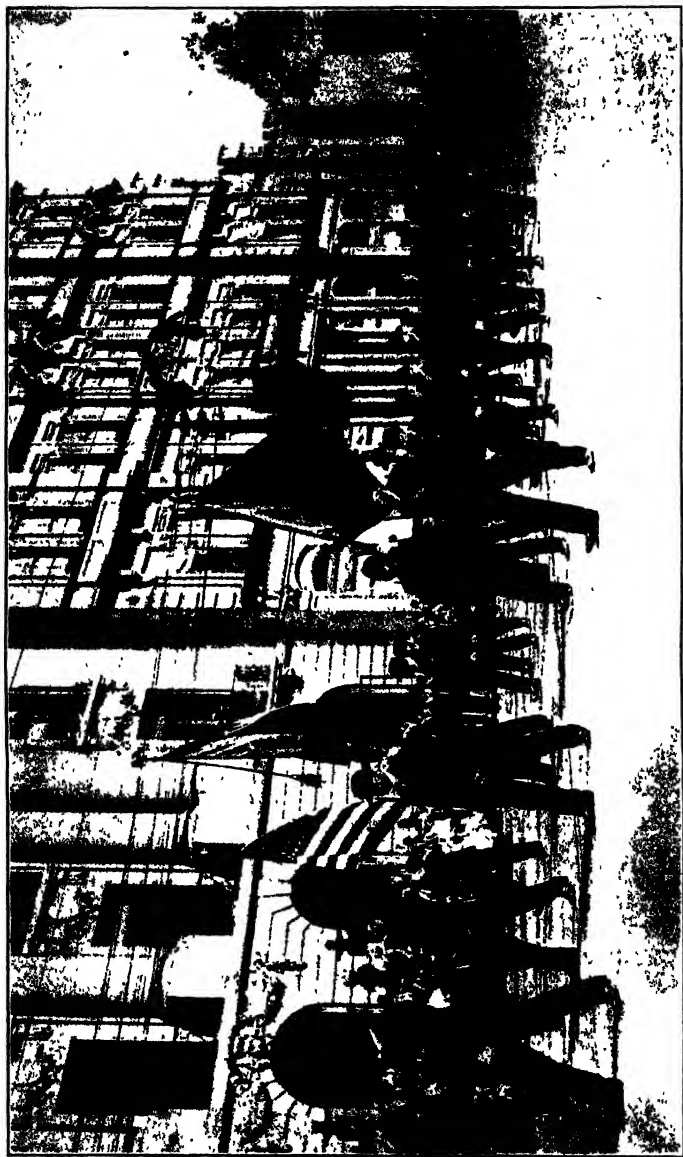
5. Why did they leave England?
They left England because they could not
——— God as they pleased.
6. From what did they suffer during the first
winter?
They suffered from cold and ——.
7. What did the Indians teach them the next
spring?
They taught them how to plant ——.
8. Did the Pilgrims have success in raising crops?
Yes, by fall they had a very good ——.
9. To what did they then invite the Indians?
They invited the Indians to a ——.
10. What did they do at the feast?
They gave thanks to God for his —— to
them.

LESSON 27

MEMORIAL DAY

hearts	play	fifty	decorate	played
music	few	interesting	graves	flags
martial	stories	holiday	veterans	military
memorial	fought	soldiers	honor	memory

Memorial Day is a holiday dear to the hearts of all Americans. It is dear, because on this day we do



A MEMORIAL DAY PROCESSION

honor to the memory of the soldiers who fought in the Civil War.

This war was fought over fifty years ago. Only a few of the old veterans who fought in this war are living to-day. Some of these old gentlemen speak to the school children every year. They tell them many interesting stories of the Civil War.

The school children spend hours gathering wild flowers to decorate the graves of the fallen soldiers.

On the thirtieth of May the veterans, the military companies, and the school children march, with music, to the graves of the dead heroes, to show honor to their memory.

QUESTIONS

1. Why is Memorial Day dear to the hearts of all Americans?

It is dear because on that day Americans do honor to the dead ——— who fought in the Civil War.

2. How long ago was the Civil War fought?

The Civil War was ——— over ——— years ago.

3. What are the old soldiers who fought in this war called?

They are called ———.

4. Are there many veterans living to-day?
No, there are very ——— living.
5. To whom do the old veterans speak every year?
They ——— to the school children.
6. What do they tell the school children?
They tell them interesting ——— of the Civil War.
7. What do the children do for the dead soldiers?
They gather ——— to lay on their graves.
8. What happens on the thirtieth of May?
The old soldiers who are left, the military companies, and the school children march to the graves of the ——— soldiers.
9. What do they do at the graves?
They place flowers and small American ——— on each grave. Prayers are said, and martial music is ———.

LESSON 28

DEPARTMENT STORES

sold	questions	floorwalker	shelves
shelf	counter	suits	toys
drugs	clerk	department	take

In every large city are large stores. In these stores many different things are sold. In one part of the

stores neckwear is sold. In another part drugs are sold, and in another, dress goods. The goods are placed upon the counters. Here the customers may examine them before they buy. Some of the goods



AT THE DRESS GOODS COUNTER

are placed on shelves behind the counters. These the clerks will take down to show to customers. At each counter there are a number of clerks. They wait upon customers and show them things they want to see. The different parts of the store are called departments. Suits are sold in the suit department. Toys for children are sold in the toy department. In each department is a man who looks after things.

He also answers questions. He is called a floor-walker. A large store with a great many departments is called a department store.

QUESTIONS

1. What is a department store?

A department store is one where a great many things are ———.

2. Where are drugs sold?

Drugs are sold in the drug ———.

3. Where can you buy toys for children?

We can buy toys in the toy ———.

4. From whom do we buy suits?

We buy suits from the ——— in the suit department.

5. May we look at the dress goods without buying?

Yes, we may look at the goods on the ———.

6. May we ask to see the goods on the shelves?

Yes, the clerk will ——— them down for us.

7. Who is the floorwalker?

The ——— is the man who looks after the department.

8. What else does he do?

He answers ——— for customers.

LESSON 29

WHERE WE BUY OUR SHOES

shows	pointing	marked	down
trying	three	look	paper
rubber	two	tries	ties
talking	dollars	fit	slippers
counter	bargains	pay	overshoes
rubbers	laced	size	question



BUYING SHOES

This is a picture of a shoe department in a large department store. I can see one clerk. He is trying shoes on a little boy. The man talking to the boy is

the floorwalker. The boy is asking him a question. He is answering the question. He is pointing to the counter where there are marked-down shoes. These shoes were three dollars. They are being sold to-day for two dollars and nineteen cents. In a shoe department, we can buy high shoes, low shoes, slippers, rubbers, overshoes, and rubber boots.

If you want a pair of shoes, you go to the shoe department. You say to the clerk, "I should like to see shoes."

He says, "Do you want button shoes or laced shoes?" Then he asks what size shoe you wear. Then he tries on shoes till he finds a pair that fit you. Then you say, "I will take those." Then you pay the clerk the money. He rolls the shoes up in a piece of paper and ties a string around them. You take the bundle and go home. If you prefer, you may have the shoes sent to your home.

QUESTIONS

1. What does the picture show?
It ----- a shoe department.
2. What is the clerk doing?
He is ----- shoes on a little boy.
3. What is the floorwalker doing?
The floorwalker is ----- to the boy.

4. Where is he pointing?
He is pointing to a ----- where there are marked-down shoes.
5. How much did the marked-down shoes cost at first?
They cost ----- a pair.
6. How much are they being sold for now?
They are being sold for ----- dollars and nineteen cents.
7. Is that a bargain?
Yes, it is a -----, if the shoes are good.
8. What do we say to the clerk, when we want to buy shoes?
We say, "I should like to ----- shoes."
9. What will he ask us?
He will ask us what size shoe we wear.
10. What does he do then?
He ----- shoes on us.
11. Which pair of shoes do we buy?
We buy the pair of shoes that -----.
12. What does the clerk do, when we pay him?
When we ----- him, the clerk wraps the shoes up in ----- and ----- a string around them.

HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH

LESSON 30

MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

underwear

shirts

collars

neckties

figured

showing

arranging

silk

hanging

crocheted

striped

seventy-five

upwards

men's

furnishing



AT THE MEN'S FURNISHING COUNTER

We are now in the men's furnishing department. Here are sold underwear for men, shirts, stockings, cuffs, and neckwear. By neckwear we mean collars, collar buttons, and neckties. One of the clerks is

showing collars to a man. The collars are made of linen. Some collars are made of paper. These will not wash. Another clerk is arranging ready-made ties in a box. He has just been showing them to a customer. There are other ties hanging up above the counter. These are made of silk and cost from seventy-five cents upwards. There is a great variety of styles. Some are plain, others are striped, others are figured. There are crocheted ties also. Men's suits are not usually sold in this department. If a man wants to buy a suit, he ought to go to a men's furnishing store. If a customer does not know the city well, the floorwalker will direct him to a good store.

QUESTIONS

1. What can we buy in the men's furnishing department?

We can buy ——— for men, ———, and neckwear.

2. What is meant by neckwear?

By neckwear we mean ——— and ———.

3. What are the clerks doing?

One clerk is ——— collars to a man. Another clerk is ——— ready-made ties in a box.

4. What kind of ties are hanging up?

A great many different kinds of ties are ——— up.

5. Of what are they made ?

They are made of ———.

6. What style ties are there ?

There are ——— ties, ———, and ——— ones.

7. How much do ties cost ?

Ties cost from ——— ——— cents upwards.

8. Where can you buy men's suits ?

We can buy men's suits in a ——— ——— store.

LESSON 31

THE EVENING SCHOOLS

citizens	books	cities	opportunity
learn	taught	manners	customs
supports	understand	expected	money
furnishes	material	write	spell

In all large cities there are evening schools. These schools are usually supported by the city. The city pays the teachers. It also furnishes the books, the paper, and all other material used in the evening schools. It costs the city much money to run the evening schools.

In these schools is an excellent opportunity for the foreigner to learn the English language. Many foreigners learn to understand and speak English in

three months. They also learn to read, write, and spell. They are taught the manners and the customs of Americans. They are taught what is expected of them as American citizens.

The city furnishes this opportunity of learning to the foreigners that they may become good American citizens.

QUESTIONS

1. Where are there evening schools?
There are evening schools in all large ———.
2. Who supports the evening schools?
The ——— supports the evening schools.
3. What does the city furnish?
The city furnishes ———, paper, and all other material.
4. What opportunity do the evening schools give to the foreigner?
They give him the ——— of learning the English language.
5. Does it take foreigners long to learn English?
No, some foreigners ——— the language in ——— months.
6. What else do they learn?
They learn to ———, ———, and spell.
7. Are they taught the manners of the American people?

Yes, they are ~~the~~ the manners and customs
of the American people.

8. Why does the city give this opportunity of
learning to foreigners?*

The city wishes the foreigners to learn how to
become good — .

• LESSON 32

THE EVENING SCHOOLS

(Continued)

foreigners	spelling	department	cook
improve	regularly	certificates	dressmaking
writing	millinery	learn	different
attend	given	clothes	able

A visit to the evening schools will show that they
are not intended for foreigners alone.

There are many rooms where reading, writing,
arithmetic, and spelling are taught. In these rooms
are men and women, boys and girls, who for
different reasons were unable to go to day school
very long.

Then there are rooms where mechanical and free-
hand drawing are taught. There is a millinery de-
partment where women may learn how to make hats.
There is a cooking room where cooking is taught

There is also a dressmaking department where girls may learn to make their clothes.

In some evening schools certificates are given to those who have attended regularly. A pupil likes to get a certificate, for it shows that he is trying to improve himself.

QUESTIONS

1. What will a visit to the evening schools show?
It will show that the evening schools are not for ——— alone.
2. What are taught in many rooms?
Reading, ———, arithmetic, and spelling are taught.
3. Why do men and women, boys and girls, go into these rooms?
They have not been ——— to go to day schools very long.
4. What kinds of drawing are taught in evening schools?
Mechanical and ——— drawing are taught.
5. Is there a department where one may learn to make hats?
Yes, one may ——— to make hats in the ——— department.
6. Where may girls learn to cook?
Girls may learn to ——— in the cooking room.

HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH

7. Where may girls learn to make their clothes?

Girls may learn to make their ——— in the dressmaking department.

8. To whom are certificates given?

Certificates are ——— to those who ——— regularly.

9. Why does a pupil like to get a certificate?

It shows that he is trying to ——— himself.

LESSON 33

HOW A FOREIGNER BECAME A LETTER CARRIER

Italy	studied	letter carrier	ambition
grammar	spelling	hard	spent
geography	satisfied	fairly	passed
heard	advance	know	education

I was born in Italy, and received my early education there. When I was sixteen years old, I heard that America was a good place in which to advance. As I was alone in the world, I decided to come at once.

I had a hard time in America at first. I did not know any one, and I could not speak the language. I spent my days working in a shop. My evenings I spent at evening school. After a year I could speak

and write fairly well. But I was not satisfied. I went back the third and the fourth year. By that time I had but very little Italian accent.

It was my ambition to become a letter carrier. With this thought in mind, I went into an advanced class the fourth year. Here I studied spelling and grammar.

My friends told me that a letter carrier ought to know geography, and so I went to school for two more years. I studied in all my spare time, too.

Finally, I took the examinations for letter carrier. They were very hard for me, but I passed them. In six months I was appointed as letter carrier.

I like my work very much. My health was never so good as it is now. I think it is because I am out of doors so much.

QUESTIONS

1. Where was the writer born?

He was born in _____.

2. What did he hear about America?

He _____ that America was a good place in which to _____.

3. Why was it hard for him in America?

It was hard because he did not _____ any one and because he did not _____ the language.

4. How did he spend his days and evenings?
He ——— his days in a shop and his ———
in school.
5. What had he accomplished at the end of the
first year?
At the end of the first year he could ———
and ——— fairly well.
6. Why was he not satisfied?
He was not satisfied because he wished to
know more about the ——— language.
7. What did he study the first three years?
He ——— the language for the first three years.
8. What did he study the fourth year?
He studied ——— and ——— the fourth year.
9. What was his ambition?
It was his ambition to be a ——— ———.
10. What other study did he take up to fit him
for his work?
He took up the study of ———.
11. Were his examinations hard?
They were ———, but he ——— them.
12. How long did he have to wait for an appoint-
ment?
In ——— months he was appointed a letter
carrier.
13. Does he like his work?
Yes, he likes it very much.

LESSON 34

AN APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

gave	Connecticut	wrote
understand	read	shoe
half	selling	Poland
Hartford	reference	years

546 FLOWER STREET

HARTFORD, CONN.

March 6, 1918

R. MACY & COMPANY

1264 Broadway

New York

GENTLEMEN : —

I wish to apply for a position to work in your shoe department. I am a native of Poland, but I have been in this country two years and a half. I worked in a store in Warsaw for five years. I sold shoes two years of that time.

After coming to this country, I worked in a shop for a year and a half. This last year I have been employed selling men's suits for G. Mills & Company. I can speak, write, and understand English. You may write to Mr. Mills for reference.

Yours truly,

BORIS ZABRISKIE.

QUESTIONS

1. On what street does the writer live?
The writer lives on ——— Street.
2. In what city and state does he live?
He lives in ——— in the state of ———.
3. When did he write the letter?
He ——— the letter on March sixth, nineteen hundred eighteen.
4. To whom did he write the letter?
He ——— the letter to R. Macy & Company.
5. In what department did he want a position?
He wanted a position in the ——— department.
6. Where was he born?
He was born in ———.
7. How long had he been in the country?
He had been in this country ——— and ———.
8. What kind of work did he do in his own country?
In his own country he ——— in a store for ——— years.
9. In this country where did he work first?
In this country he first worked in a ——— for a ———.
10. Where is he working now?
He is now ——— for G. Mills & Company.

11. What kind of work is he doing ?
He is ----- men's suits.
12. Can he speak English ?
Yes, he can speak, -----, and ----- English.
13. Whom did he give for reference ?
For reference he ----- the name of Mr Mills.

LESSON 35

A LETTER OF APPLICATION

1. On what street do you live ?
I live on ----- Street, at Number -----.
2. In what city and state do you live ?
I live in ----- in the state of -----.
3. Where were you born ?
I was born in -----.
4. When did you come to this country ?
I came to this country ----- ago.
5. Where did you work in your own country ?
In my own country I worked in a -----.
6. When you came to this country, where did you work first ?
When I first came to this country, I first worked -----.
7. Where are you working now ?
Now I am working for -----.

8. Can you speak English?

Yes, I can — — — English.

9. Whom can you give for reference?

For reference I can give the name of ———
———, my present employer.

No. Street

City State

Month Day Year

S. P. BILLINGS

1423 Fifth Avenue

New York City

DEAR SIR:—

I wish to apply for a position in your ———
———. I was born ————, but I came to
this country ———— ago. In my own country
I worked ———— for ————
———.

After coming to this country I worked for ———
——— in ————. Since ——— I have
been working for ————. I can speak,
———, and ———— the English language. You
may write to ———— for ————.

I hope to hear from you soon.

———,
Name.

LESSON 36

REVIEW II.

1. How many rooms are there in a tailor shop?
There are ----- rooms in a tailor shop.
2. What is done in the workroom?
Garments are ----- and ----- in the work room.
3. What is done in the fitting room?
Garments are ----- on in the -----.
4. What is the man called who cuts the cloth?
The man who cuts the cloth is called a -----.
5. What is the work of a farmer?
A farmer keeps live stock and ----- vegetables.
6. Is a farmer's work healthful?
Yes, a farmer's work is very -----.
7. What kind of man should a blacksmith be?
A blacksmith should be a very ----- man.
8. What is his work?
His work is to ----- horses.
9. What should drivers be careful about?
Drivers should be careful to see that their horses are well -----.
10. How do cities help to make foreigners good citizens?
Cities provide ----- for foreigners.

HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH

11. What may foreigners learn at evening school after they know the language?

When foreigners know the language, they may learn ——— and ——— at evening school.

12. Are there other classes?

Yes, there are classes in ——— and ———.

13. What do girls learn to make at evening school?

Girls learn to make ——— and ———.

14. How many seasons are there?

There are four seasons: ———, ———, ———, and ———.

15. What does the farmer do in the spring?

In the spring the farmer ——— his crops.

16. What does the farmer do with the vegetables he raises? *

The farmer ——— them at market.

17. How many days are there in a week?

There are ——— days in a week.

18. What day in the week is a day of rest for most people?

——— is a day of rest for most people.

19. What day of July is a holiday?

The ——— day of July is a holiday.

20. What holidays have we in November and December?

In November we have ———. In December we have ———.

21. When does Thanksgiving come?
Thanksgiving comes the last _____ of November.
22. When does Christmas come?
Christmas comes on the _____ of December.
23. Why do we observe Memorial Day?
We observe Memorial Day in honor of the _____ who fought in the Civil War.
24. When is Memorial Day?
Memorial Day is on the _____ of May.
25. What is a department store?
A department store is one where a great many things are _____.
26. Where are shoes sold?
Shoes are sold in the _____.
27. What is the head of a department called?
The head of a department is called a _____.
28. What is a girl called who does housework?
A girl who does housework is called a _____.
29. How long does it take to learn a trade?
It usually takes _____ to learn a trade.
30. What is put at the head of every letter of application?
The _____ of the person writing the letter is put at the head.

31. What does he put on the outside of an envelope?

He puts an address, and he puts a ——— in the corner.

three	cut	shoe	spelling
cutter	made	shod	arithmetic
healthful	tried	evening	drawing
raises	strong	schools	cooking
sells	fall	fourth	hats
spring	summer	winter	clothes
soldiers	twenty-fifth	last	servant
Thanksgiving	Christmas	plants	years
address	stamp	sold	shoe
thirtieth	decide	floorwalker	departmer

LESSON 37

HOW A GIRL BECAME A COOKING TEACHER

cook	employer	place
born	evening	teacher
Stockholm	school	course
working	decided	enjoy

Eight years ago I was in my native country, Sweden. I was working as a cook in a hotel in Stockholm. I had read in the Swedish newspapers

about America. My friends in America wrote me letters asking me to come. At last I decided to come.



IN A COOKING CLASS

The first year I was in America, I attended the evening school five nights a week. Here I learned to speak and write the English language. The next two winters I attended the English classes two nights a week and the cooking classes three times a week. I took private lessons in English besides. During the day I worked as cook in a private family.

I then decided to become a teacher of cooking. I gave up my position, and took a four years' course in cooking and sewing. With the help of my former employer and my evening school teacher, I received a position as teacher of cooking. I have held it a year,

and I enjoy it very much. America is a good place for a person who wishes to advance.

QUESTIONS

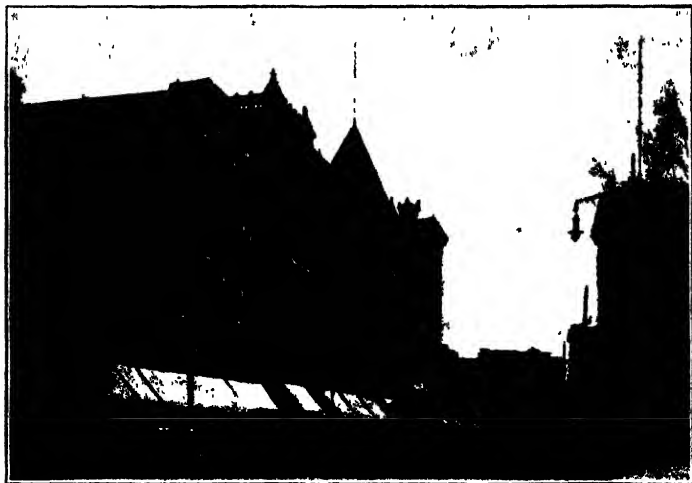
1. Where was the writer born?
She was ——— in Sweden.
2. What kind of work was she doing?
She was ——— as a cook in a hotel.
3. What kind of work did she do in America?
She became a ——— in a private family.
4. How did she learn the English language?
She attended ——— five times a week.
5. What did she study the second year?
She ——— English two nights a week and
cooking three nights a week.
6. What did she decide to do?
She ——— to become a ——— teacher.
7. What did she do?
She took a ——— course in cooking.
8. Who helped her to get a position?
Her former ——— and her evening school
——— helped her to get a position.
9. Did she enjoy her position?
Yes, she ——— it very much.
10. What did she say about America?
She said that America is a good ——— for a
person who wishes to advance.

LESSON 38

THE SECTIONS OF A CITY

business	usually	corners
crowded	residential	live
shopping	prettier	trees
carriages	suburbs	sidewalks
crossing	policemen	situated

The department stores are situated in the business section of the city. This is the most crowded part



A BUSINESS STREET

of the city. There are always a great many people shopping. There are many cars coming and going

in this part of the city. There are a great many carriages and automobiles passing in the streets. All these things make the shopping districts dangerous places. People should be careful in crossing the streets. Usually policemen are standing at the street crossings. The part of the city where people live is called the residential section of the city. This section is quieter than the shopping district. It is prettier, too. There are more trees along the sidewalks. Then the yards where people live give a pleasing appearance to the street. The large cities also have suburbs. These are little towns and villages outside the limits of the city. Some people who work in the city like to live in the suburbs.

QUESTIONS

1. Where are department stores situated?

Department stores are situated in the ——— section.

2. Why is the business section of a city crowded?

It is ——— because there are many people

3. Why are the streets crowded?

Streets are crowded on account of cars, ———, and automobiles.

4. When should people be careful?

People should be careful in ——— the streets.

5. Where do policemen stand?

Policemen — — — at the street — — —.

6. What is the residential part of the city?

The residential part of the city is where people — — —.



A RESIDENTIAL STREET

7. Is it like the shopping district?

No, it is — — — than the shopping district.

8. Why is the residential part prettier than the business part?

It is prettier because there are more — — —.

9. Where do people who work in the city like to live?

They like to live in the — — —.

10. What are the suburbs?

They are little towns and villages outside the
of the city.

LESSON 39

TROLLEY CARS

electricity	motorman	limits	passenger
motion	dangerous	ride	talk
conductor	fare	transfer	collects
entrance	blocks	platform	signals

Trolley cars are a great convenience to a city. They are run by electricity. The man who runs



A TROLLEY CAR

the cars is called the motorman. The man who collects the fares is called the conductor. The car fare within the city limits is five cents. If a

passenger wishes to go on another line, he asks for a transfer. When he wishes to get off, he signals to the conductor.

A person on a trolley car should never talk to the motorman. He should not ride on the platform because it is dangerous, and because it blocks the entrance. Above all, he should never get off the car until it has stopped.

These are signs that may be read on trolley cars:—

1. Do not talk to the motorman.
2. Do not leave the trolley car while it is in motion.
3. Do not spit on the floor.

QUESTIONS

1. How are trolley cars run?
They are ——— by ———
2. What is the man who runs the cars called?
The man who runs the cars is called the ——
3. What is the man who collects the fares called?
The man who —— the fares is called the ——
4. What is the trolley fare within city limits?
The —— fare within city limits is five cents.
5. For what does a passenger ask when he wishes to go on another line?
A passenger must ask for a ——.

6. Should a passenger talk to the motorman ?

No, a passenger should never ——— to the
———.

7. Why should a passenger never ride on the platform ?

It is ———, and it blocks the ———.

8. What should a passenger be very careful never to do ?

He should never get off the car while it is in

9. Give one sign that one may read in a trolley car.

Do not ——— the car while it is in motion.

LESSON 40

CHRISTMAS

seasons	happy	December	societies
tired	early	candy	provided
happiness	make	poor	forgets
busy	shoppers	remembered	splendid

The Christmas season is a time of happiness for young and old. Every one forgets himself in trying to make others happy.

Christmas Day is the twenty-fifth of December. On that day the poor are well remembered. There

are societies that see that a good dinner is provided for them on that day. Clothes and toys are given to the children.

Friends remember friends with gifts. Therefore, the stores are filled with shoppers during the Christmas season. The stores are more attractive at Christmas than at any other time of the year. The week before Christmas the stores are open in the evening as well as during the day. The clerks are busy every minute and get very tired. Every one should make an effort to do his Christmas shopping early.

The Consumers' League has had a card printed and placed in the trolley cars and in many public places.

This card says, "Do your Christmas shopping early in the day, early in the week, early in the year."

QUESTIONS

1. What is the Christmas season ?

It is a time of ——— for young and old.

2. How does every one forget himself ?

He forgets himself in trying to ——— others

3. When is Christmas Day ?

Christmas Day is the twenty-fifth of ———.

4. Who should be well remembered on that day ?

The ——— should be well ——— on that day.

5. What do we give to children at Christmas time?
We give them ——— and candy.
6. Who fill the stores at Christmas?
Christmas ——— fill the stores.
7. Are the stores attractive at this time of the year?
Yes, the stores are more ——— at Christmas
than at any other time of the year.
8. Are the stores open evenings?
Yes, the stores are open ——— as well as during the day.
9. Why should Christmas shoppers do their shopping early?
Because the ——— are very busy and get very
———.
10. What is the suggestion made by the Consumers' League?
It is, "Do your ——— early in the day,
early in the week, early in the ———."

MERRY CHRISTMAS

Merry Christmas, full of glee,
Merry time to you and me;
Merry faces beaming bright,
Merry laugh from hearts so light.
Yes, Merry Christmas now is near,
The merriest time in all the year.

LESSON 41

GOOD MANNERS

agreeable	associate	pleasant
companion	answer	promises
comfortable	gentleman	obliged
uncomfortable	should	others
interrupt	quietly	bows
polite	waits	raises

A person with good manners is always an agreeable companion. He is agreeable, because he is always thinking of others. He lets somebody else have the best chair in the room. He does not interrupt people when they are talking. He is careful not to say anything to hurt another's feelings. He does not push in a crowd. He waits quietly until it is his turn to pass. When he feels cross, he does not show that feeling. He says something pleasant, or he does not say anything.

Here are some things for a girl to remember.

She should answer in a pleasant way always. She should always keep her promises. She should bow politely to people she knows, when she meets them. She should always be ready to help old people.

Here are some things for a man to keep in mind.

He should take his hat off when he comes into a

place where women are present. He should raise his hat when he speaks to women. He should raise his hat to men older than he is. He should let women pass out of a room first.

Here are some things that we all should remember.

We should not ask for a thing, without saying, "Please." We should say, "Will you please tell me the time, Mr. White?" We should not take a thing without saying, "Thank you." We should say, "Excuse me" or "I beg your pardon," when we are obliged to pass in front of another person. We should remember that:—

"Politeness is to do and say

The kindest thing in the kindest way."

QUESTIONS

1. Why do we like to associate with polite people?

We like to associate with polite people because they think of ———, not of themselves.

2. If there is only one easy chair, what does a polite man do?

He will let the other person have the ——— chair.

He will take the ——— one.

3. When a gentleman meets a lady on the street, what does he do?

He ——— his hat.

4. What does the lady do?

She ——— politely.

5. What does a gentleman do in a crowded street car?

He gives his seat to a ——— or to an ——— man.

6. What does a polite person do in a crowd?

In a crowd a polite person does not ———.

He ——— quietly until it is his turn to pass.

7. What should we do when we are given something?

We should take it and say, “ ——— ———.”

8. What should a person say when he has to pass in front of another person?

He should say, “ ——— ——— ” or “ I ——— your pardon.”

KIND HEARTS

Kind hearts are the gardens,

Kind thoughts are the roots ;

Kind words are the flowers,

Kind deeds are the fruits.

Take care of your garden

And keep out the weeds.

Fill, fill it with sunshine,

Kind words and kind deeds.

LESSON 42

TABLE MANNERS

ourselves	arising	noise
neighbors	forget	push
rude	should	excuse
soup	knife	puts
spoon	politely	carry
stir	finished	cut
finish	meals	slowly

We all should try to have good table manners. We should act politely when eating our meals. We should forget ourselves and think of others.

A polite person will look to see what others need. If the man beside him would like the salt, the polite person will pass it to him. He will pass the bread to his neighbor before he takes it himself.

A polite person eats slowly and quietly. It is very rude to make a noise when eating soup. He cuts his food with a knife. He uses his fork to carry his food to his mouth. A polite person does not leave his spoon in his cup. He stirs his coffee with a spoon. Then he puts the spoon on the saucer.

When we finish eating, we should wait for others to finish. We should not push dishes away from us. If we are obliged to go, we should say, "Excuse me,

please," before arising from the table. When a party leaves the dining room, the men should allow the ladies to go first.

QUESTIONS

1. How will a person with good table manners act?

He will act ——— when he is eating.

Can you tell me some things he will not do?

Here are six things he will not do: —

He will not ——— himself first.

He will not make a ——— when he is eating soup.

He will not put his ——— to his mouth.

He will not leave his ——— in his cup.

He will not ——— the dishes away when he has ——— eating.

He will not ——— the table when others are eating without saying, "———"

2. Can you tell me for what a polite person uses his knife, his fork, and his spoon?

A polite person uses his knife to ——— his food. He uses his fork to ——— his food to his mouth. He uses his spoon to ——— his coffee. When he is drinking his coffee, he his spoon on his saucer.

LESSON 43

A POLITE ACT

Sir Walter Raleigh

everybody

honored

politeness

splendid

queen

buckles

cloak

velvet

satin

crossing

muddy

thoughtfulness

rewarded

fashion



SIR WALTER LAID HIS CLOAK DOWN

This is a story of Sir Walter Raleigh. He lived in England at a time when people were very polite. At

this time Elizabeth was ruler of the country. She was a queen whom everybody loved and honored. Sir Walter Raleigh belonged to her court.

One day Sir Walter was out walking. He was dressed in splendid fashion. His clothes were of rich satin. His shoes had silver buckles. On his arm he carried a cloak of lovely velvet.

As Sir Walter was walking along, he saw his queen coming toward him. He saw her stop. When he went up to her, he saw that the walk was muddy. The queen did not want to cross in the mud. Sir Walter immediately took his beautiful velvet cloak and laid it down over the wet crossing. Then Queen Elizabeth crossed without wetting her feet.

This little act of thoughtfulness made the queen think Sir Walter a very polite gentleman. She rewarded him for this and his many other acts of politeness.

QUESTIONS

1. Whom is this story about?

This story is about Sir ——— and Queen

2. What kind of ruler was Queen Elizabeth?

She was a ruler whom everybody ———.

3. What kind of people were the people of England at that time?

They were very ——— people.

HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH

4. What does the story say about Sir Walter?

The story says he was out ———.

5. How was he dressed?

He was ——— in rich satin. He ———
shoes with silver ———. On his arm he
——— a cloak of bright velvet.

6. Whom did he see?

He saw his ——— coming toward him.

7. What did he see her do?

He saw her ———.

8. Why did she stop?

She did not want to ——— because the street
was ———.

9. What did Sir Walter do?

He put his velvet ——— down on the muddy
crossing.

10. Why did he put his cloak down?

He did not want the queen to ——— her feet.

11. What did the queen think?

She thought that Sir Walter was very ———.

She ——— him for his politeness.

What is it to be a gentlemen? It is to be honest,
to be gentle, to be generous, to be brave, to be wise,
and, possessing all these qualities, to exercise them
in the most graceful outward manner.

—TRACKERAY.

THE NEWSPAPER

LESSON '44

THE NEWSPAPER

value	editorials	print	morning
papers	charge	business	printer
advertisements	national	reporters	great
know	foreign	editor	world

The newspaper is of great value in the world to-day. Through it the people in one part of the world may know what people in other parts of the world are doing. There are many papers in every city. There are morning papers, evening papers, and Sunday papers.

The man who has charge of the paper is called the editor. Each paper has a great many men whose business it is to get news for it. These men are called reporters. The man who prints the newspaper is the printer. The newsboys sell the papers. There are two-cent papers, three-cent papers, and five-cent papers.

In newspapers are printed foreign news, national news, state news, city news, editorials, and advertisements. By reading newspapers we can keep in touch with the whole world. Therefore we should read a good paper every day. A foreigner should aim to read a paper written in the English language.

QUESTIONS

1. Of what value is the newspaper to-day?
The newspaper is of great ——— to-day.
2. Why is the newspaper so valuable?
It is valuable because, through it, the people in
one part of the world ——— what the people
in another part of the world are doing.
3. How many kinds of newspapers have we?
We have ——— papers, evening papers, and
——— papers.
4. What is the person who has charge of the
paper called?
The person who has ——— is called the ———.
5. What are the men called who get the news for
the papers?
They are called the ———.
6. Who prints the newspaper?
The ——— prints the newspaper.
7. Who sells the newspapers?
The ——— sell the papers.
8. How much do the newspapers cost?
Newspapers cost two ———, three cents, and
——— cents.
9. What news is printed in the paper?
Foreign news, national news, state news,
——— news, editorials, and ——— are
printed in the newspapers.

LESSON 45

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

library	filling	friend	days
magazines	machines	books	evenings
librarian	take	signs	materials
newspapers	information	subjects	public

A public library is a place where reading material may be obtained. The person in charge of the library



A READING ROOM

is called the librarian. A public library means a library for the public or for the people.

Anybody who has lived in a city one year may

take books from the library. He must satisfy the librarian that he is a suitable person to take books. He does this by filling out a card. This card must be signed by a friend who has previously taken books.

There are books on all subjects in a library. If anybody is interested in science, he can get valuable aid from the scientific books. If one is interested in mechanics, he can get plenty of information concerning machines. All the latest novels are found in the library, also.

There is a reading room in every library. In the reading room are all the daily newspapers and all the current magazines. Newspapers must not be taken from the reading room.

The library is open both days and evenings

QUESTIONS

1. Where may reading material be obtained?
Reading material may be _____ in a _____.
2. What is the person called who is in charge of the library?

The person in charge of a library is called a

3. Who may take books from a library?

Anybody who has lived in a city one year
may _____ books.

4. How may a person satisfy the librarian that he is a suitable person to take books?

He may show that he is a suitable person by
——— out a card.

5. By whom must the card be signed?

The card must be ——— by a ———.

6. What kinds of books are there in a library?

There are books on all ———.

7. From what books may one interested in science receive aid?

He may ——— aid from the scientific ———.

8. If one is interested in mechanics, can he get information concerning machines?

Yes, he can get plenty of ——— concerning

9. What can be found in the reading room?

Daily ——— and all the current ——— may
be found there.

10. When is the library open?

The library is open both ——— and ———.

We should make the same use of books that the bee does of a flower; he gathers sweets from it, but does not injure it.

Without the love of books the richest man is poor; but endowed with this treasure of treasures, the poorest man is rich.

—JOHN ALFRED LANGFORD.

HARTFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY.



Lending Department Notes.



OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
HOLIDAYS 9 TO 11 A. M.

SATURDAYS TO 9 P. M.
CLOSED ON SUNDAYS.

(For Reading and Reference Room hours, see Handbook, "How to Use the Library." Ask for one.)



1. Please report at once a change of dwelling place and all cases of contagious diseases in the house where you live.

2. To renew a book, bring your card and the book's name and number, for example: Class 822, No. W 635 P.

3. You may transfer a book from one card to another by bringing it with both cards to the Library.

4. The fine for overdue two-week books is two cents a day, and four cents for one-week and three-day books.

5. One-week books may not be renewed. All books not otherwise marked are two-week books, and may be renewed once.

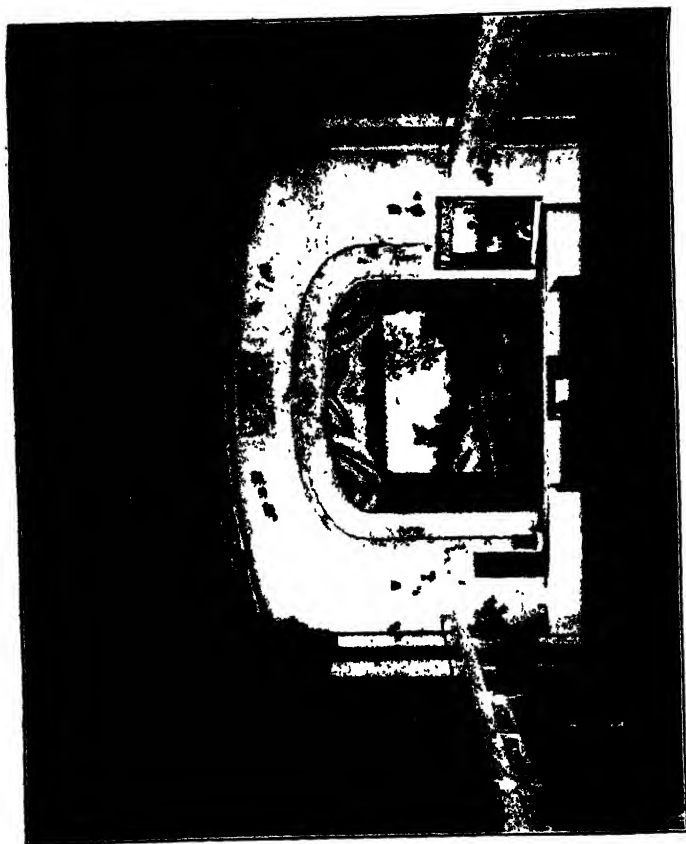
LESSON 46

THE THEATER

amusement	tickets	orchestra
vaudeville	checks	rows
acts	boxes	admission
acrobats	highest	low
usher	balcony	entertaining
lobby	galleries	price

Theaters are very popular places of amusement. In some theaters plays and operas are given. In other theaters vaudeville performances are given. These consist of songs and acts that have no connection with one another. Sometimes there are acrobats on the program. People like to go to a vaudeville theater, because the performance is entertaining and because the price of admission is low.

On entering the theater, we first come to the lobby. Here is the ticket office. We may go up and inquire the price of tickets. We buy our tickets here, too. We pass these tickets to the man standing at the door. He tears the ticket in two, and gives us back the part with the number on it. This we give to the usher, who shows us our seats. Our seats are in the first balcony. There are side galleries, too. We can look down and see the seats on the floor. Near the



INTERIOR OF A THEATER

stage are the boxes. These contain the highest priced seats. We cannot see the stage because the curtain is down. The orchestra sits in the first two rows next to the stage. After it plays one piece, the curtain goes up, and the performance begins. We must not talk during the performance.

QUESTIONS

1. What are theaters?

Theaters are popular places of ———.

2. What might we see at a vaudeville performance?

At a vaudeville performance we might see
——— and hear ———.

3. Why do people like vaudeville performances?

People like vaudeville performances because
they are ——— and because the price of
——— is low.

4. On entering a theater what do we come to first?

On entering a theater we first come to the

5. What can we do here?

We can ——— our tickets at the

6. What do we do with our tickets?

We hand them to the man at the

7. What does he do?

He ——— the tickets in two and gives us back the check.

8. What do we do with the check?

We hand the check to the ———, who shows us our seats.

9. Where are the highest priced seats?

The highest priced seats are in the ———.

10. Where does the orchestra sit?

The orchestra sits in the ——— two rows next to the ———.

LESSON 47

A CONCERT

theaters	halls	stringed	duet
instruments	wind	violins	quartet
piano	cello	flute	orchestra
cornet	director	solo	band
musician	readings	instrumental	

Theaters are sometimes used for concerts. Concerts are also given in halls. Concerts are usually musical entertainments. Sometimes, however, readings or recitations are also given. The musical part of the program consists of vocal and instrumental music. When one person sings, we call it a vocal

solo. When two people sing, it is a vocal duet. A vocal quartet is a selection sung by four people. Instrumental music is that played on instruments. There are wind instruments and stringed instruments. Pianos, violins, and cellos are stringed instruments. Cornets and flutes are wind instruments. People skilled in music are called musicians. A company of musicians is called an orchestra. A band is a large body of musicians that play on wind instruments. The man who leads an orchestra or a band is the director. The director must be a very skillful musician. We all should try to attend good concerts.

QUESTIONS

1. Where are concerts held?

Concerts are held in ——— and ———.

2. What do we hear at concerts besides music?

Sometimes we hear ——— or recitations.

3. What kinds of music do we hear at a concert?

We hear ——— music and vocal music.

4. What is a vocal solo?

A vocal solo is a song sung by ——— person.

5. What is the difference between a vocal duet and a quartet?

A duet is a song sung by ——— people, while a quartet is ——— by ——— people.

6. Can you name three stringed instruments?
———, ———, and cello are stringed instruments.
7. Can you name two wind instruments?
——— and ——— are wind instruments.
8. What is the difference between a band and an orchestra? .
A band is ——— than an orchestra.
A band is composed of ——— instruments.
9. What is the leader of a band or orchestra called?
The leader is called a ——— .

LESSON 48

A DOCTOR'S OFFICE

doctor	patient
pills	pulse
medicine	temperature
nurse	questions
surgical	hospital
instruments	druggist
operation	prescription

A doctor is a very useful servant of the people. He has an office where people may go when they are sick. Here can be seen many bottles of medicine and many surgical instruments. People who are sick are

called patients. If a patient is not able to go to the doctor's office, the doctor will go to see him. He asks the patient questions, and takes his pulse and his temperature. He can then tell the patient what is



IN THE DOCTOR'S OFFICE

the matter. He sometimes gives a patient some pills to take. This is called medicine. Sometimes he gives him a prescription. This has to be taken to a druggist to fill. If the patient is very sick, the doctor advises him to have a nurse. If his leg is broken, or if the patient must have an operation, the doctor advises the patient to go to a hospital. A doctor who performs operations is called a surgeon. It requires a great deal of skill to be a surgeon. A doctor is sometimes called a physician. It requires many years of hard work before a man becomes a successful physician.

QUESTIONS

1. Why does a doctor have an office?

He has an office where people can ——— when they are sick.

2. What can we see in a doctor's office?

We can see many bottles of ——— and many surgical instruments.

3. What are sick people called?

Sick people are called ———.

4. What does a doctor do when he goes to see a patient?

He takes his ——— and his ———.

5. What else does he do?

He asks him ———.

What does he give the patient to help him get well?

Sometimes he gives him ——— to take. Sometimes he gives him a prescription to take to the ———.

7. What are the pills called?

The pills are called

8. If the patient is very sick, what does the doctor advise?

He advises the patient to have a ——— or to go to the ———.

9. What is a surgeon?

A surgeon is a ——— who performs operations.

LESSON 49

OLIVER GOLDSMITH

writer	poor	food	money
physician	husband	work	heavy
gave	sick	office	opened
necessity	taken	directions	dishes

Oliver Goldsmith, the writer of books, was also a doctor. He was very kind-hearted. He gave away so much to the poor that he was always poor himself.

One day a poor woman asked Dr. Goldsmith to go to see her husband who was sick, and could not eat.

Goldsmith found that the man was not sick but in distress. He had not had work for a long time, and the family was in great need. Indeed, there was no food in the house.

The doctor told the woman to call at his office that night and he would give her some medicine.

He gave her a little paper box that was very heavy and told her that the directions for taking were on the inside.

When the woman and her husband opened the box, they found it full of pieces of money. On the top were written the directions, "To be taken as often as necessity requires."

QUESTIONS

1. Who was Oliver Goldsmith?

Oliver Goldsmith was a ——— of books, and a kind-hearted ———.

2. Why was he always poor?

He was poor because he ——— away so much.

3. Why did the woman wish him to call on her husband?

She said her husband was ——— and could not eat.

4. Why could the man not eat?

He could not eat because there was no ——— in the house.

5. Why was there no food in the house?

The man had not had ——— for a long time.

6. Where did Dr. Goldsmith tell the woman to call?

He told her to call at his office.

7. What did he give her when she called?

He gave her a very ——— paper box.

8. What did the woman and her husband find when they opened the box?

They found it full of ———.

9. What were the directions for taking?

"To be ——— as often as necessity requires."

LESSON 50

A DRUG STORE . .

necessity

cigars

candy

soda

ice cream

competent

medicine

prepared

cough

mixtures

liniments

druggist

careful

depends

open



IN A DRUG STORE

A drug store is a great necessity. This is the reason that it is kept open on Sunday. A man who keeps a drug store is a druggist. His work is to make medicines according to the doctor's prescrip-

tion. If a mistake were made, it might cause serious illness or death. Therefore a druggist ought to hire



THE SODA FOUNTAIN

only competent clerks. Prepared medicines are sold in a drug store. These are called patent medicines. They comprise cough mixtures, medi-

cines for colds, liniments, and many other preparations. These can be bought without a doctor's prescription. We can buy other things besides medicines in a drug store. We can buy toilet articles, cigars, and candy. There is also a soda fountain in nearly every drug store. Here soda and ice cream are served.

QUESTIONS

1. Why are drug stores kept open on Sunday?
Drug stores are kept open on Sunday, because they are ——— for the people.
2. What is a man called who runs a drug store?
A man who runs a drug store is called a ———.
3. What kind of man ought a druggist to be?
A druggist ought to be a very ——— man.

4. What kind of clerks ought he to employ?
He ought to employ only --- — clerks.
5. Why ought he to be so careful?
He ought to be careful because often a person's
life ——— on him.
6. How do people's lives depend on him?
People's lives depend on him because he makes
up ——— according to a doctor's prescrip-
tion.
7. What are patent medicines?
Patent medicines are those already ———.
8. What do they comprise?
They comprise cough ———, medicines for
———, and ———.
9. Can you name five other things that are sold
in a drug store?
The following things are sold in a drug
store: —
10. Why do some drug stores have more customers
in summer than in winter?
They have more customers in summer than in
winter, because they sell soda and ice cream.

LESSON 51

A HOSPITAL

sick	ambulance	accident
charge	disturbed	injured
room	easily	private
ward	slowly	especially
operating	care	authorities

A hospital is a very necessary institution, especially in a large city. Here poor people may go when they



A ROOM IN A HOSPITAL

are sick. They will be cared for free of charge, if they cannot afford to pay. Some of the hospital patients are in wards. These are large rooms containing a number of beds. Private patients are in private

rooms. All patients get the best of care. There are nurses to take care of them. The doctors go in to see every patient at least once a day.

The hospital authorities have a conveyance to take sick people to the hospital. It is fitted up with a bed. It is called an ambulance. It goes very slowly and easily so that the patient will not be disturbed.



AN AMBULANCE

At the time of an accident a hospital is a great convenience. The ambulance can be called quickly to take the injured people to the hospital. If they are cut badly, they will be taken to the operating room. Here their wounds can be attended to at once.

QUESTIONS

1. Why is a hospital a necessary institution?

It is a necessary institution because ——— people can go there if they are sick.

2. Do very poor people have to pay?

No, very poor people are cared for free of ———.

3. What is a ward in a hospital?

A ward is a large ——— in a hospital containing many beds.

4. Do all people stay in wards?

No, some people have ——— rooms.

5. Are private patients treated better than ward patients?

No, they are all given the best of ———.

6. How are sick people taken to the hospital?

Sick people are taken to the hospital in an

7. Is an ambulance comfortable?

Yes, it is fitted with a ———, and it moves ——— and ———.

8. When is a hospital a great convenience?

A hospital is a great convenience at the time of an ———.

9. To what part of the hospital are the injured people taken?

The injured people are taken to the ———.

LESSON 52

REVIEW

1. Where are the department stores situated ?

They are situated in the ——— section of a city.

2. What is the residential part of the city ?

The residential part of the city is where people ———.

3. How are trolley cars run ?

They are run by ———.

4. What is the man who runs the car called ?

He is called the ———.

5. What is one of the signs seen in a trolley car ?

Do not leave the car while it is in ———.

6. At what season of the year are the trolley cars crowded ?

They are ——— at the Christmas season.

7. When is Christmas Day ?

Christmas Day is the twenty-fifth of ———.

8. Are the stores attractive at Christmas time ?

Yes, they are very ———.

9. Why should Christmas shoppers do their shopping early ?

Because the clerks are very busy and get very ———.

10. Why do we like to associate with polite people ?
We like to associate with polite people because
they think of ———, not of themselves.

11. When a gentleman meets a lady on the street,
what does he do ?

He ——— his hat.

12. What does a gentleman do in a crowded street
car ?

He gives his ——— to a lady.

13. How will a person with good table manners act ?
He will act ——— when he is eating his meals.

14. For what does he use his knife ?

He uses his knife to ——— his food.

15. What sort of person was Sir Walter Raleigh ?

He was a very ——— person.

16. To whom did he show politeness ?

He showed ——— to Queen Elizabeth.

17. Why is the newspaper so valuable to-day ?

It is valuable because, through it, the people in
one part of the world ——— what the
people in another part of the world are
doing.

18. What are the men called who get news for the
newspapers ?

They are called ———.

19. Who prints the newspaper ?

The ——— prints the newspaper.

20. Who sells the newspaper ?
The ——— sells the newspaper.
21. Where may reading material be obtained ?
Reading material may be obtained in a public ———.
22. Who may take books from a public library ?
Anybody who has lived in a city one year may take ——— from a public library.
23. What are theaters ?
Theaters are popular places of ———.
24. What kinds of music do we hear at a concert ?
We hear instrumental music and ——— music.
25. Why does a doctor have an office ?
He has an office where people can go when they are ———.
26. What is a man called who runs a drug store ?
He is called a ———.

druggist	amusement	vocal	sick
business	live	electricity	motorman
motion	crowded	December	attractive
busy	tired	associate	others
think	raises	seat	politely
eating	knife	politeness	people
cut	polite	know	world
prints	newsboy	reporters	material
library	books	public	take

LESSON 53

THE DUTIES OF A CITIZEN

government	orange	newspapers
comfortable	peel	office
improve	behave	vote
health	children	election
orderly	according	citizen

A good city government is always looking out for the people. It tries to make the people happy and comfortable. Every person in the city should try to make the city a good place in which to live.

What can a person do to improve his city?

1. He can look after his own health. Then he can do his work well.

2. He can keep the place around his home clean and orderly.

3. He can keep the other parts of the city clean. He will not throw papers or orange peel around.

A good citizen will also keep the laws of the city. He will always behave himself. A good citizen will know what is going on in the city. He will read the newspapers. He will find out about the men that are running for office. He will know who the best man is. He will vote at every election. He will always vote for the best man.

QUESTIONS

1. What does a good city government do?
A good city government looks out for the ———.
2. What does a good citizen do?
He tries to make his city ——— and ———.
3. What can he do to improve his city?
He can look after his own ——— so that he
can do his work well. He can try to keep
all parts of the city ———.
4. How can he do this?
He can throw ——— into barrels placed for
them.
He will not ——— them on the sidewalk.
5. What else should a good citizen do?
He should ——— himself. He should obey all
the ——— of the city.
6. What should he read?
He should read the ———.
7. What should he do on election day?
He should ——— on every election day.
8. Whom should he vote for?
He should vote for the ——— -- ———.

Love the beautiful,
Seek out the true,
Wish for the good,
And the best do!

— MENDELSSOHN.

LESSON 54

VOTING

vote	parties	booths	districts
questions	Democratic	cross	ballot
twenty-one	Republican	candidate	divided
allowed	majority	wards	receives

Voting is a duty and a privilege of every man who is a citizen of the United States. A man can vote after he is twenty-one years of age. Then he usually joins one of the two leading parties. These parties are the Democratic and the Republican parties.

Every city is divided into wards. In these wards or districts are polling booths. The voting is done in these booths. The names of the candidates are written on a ballot. The voter puts a cross after the name of the man for whom he wishes to vote. The man who receives the most votes is elected.

The different parties like to have all their voters vote. Therefore they send automobiles and carriages after the old men and the invalids, and take them to the polling booths. Before a foreigner is allowed to vote, he must be made a citizen of the United States. He must become naturalized. We shall talk about naturalization later.

QUESTIONS

1. What should every man who is a citizen of the United States do?

Every man who is a citizen of the United States should ————.

2. At what age may a man vote?

A man may vote when he is ———— years of age.

3. What are the two leading parties in the United States called?

The two leading ———— are the Democratic and Republican.

4. Where is the voting done?

The ———— is done in polling booths.

5. Where are these polling booths located?

These booths are in different ———— in the city.

6. What is a ballot?

A ballot is a slip of paper on which is written the names of the ————.

7. What does a voter do with this ballot?

He puts a ———— after the name of the man for whom he wishes to vote.

8. Who is elected?

The man who has the ———— votes.

LESSON 55

CITY GOVERNMENT

mayor	duty	different	park-board
property	expenses	aldermen	water-board
laws	departments	supply	appoints
taxes	income	council	officials

Each city has its government. The mayor is at the head of the city government. He appoints certain officials, and he sees that the laws of a city are carried out.

The different kinds of work in a city are in the hands of different departments. Two of these departments are the street department and the police department. There are also boards for the management of parks, of the water supply, and of the school system.

The laws of a city are made by the city council. The members of the council are called councilmen or aldermen. The council takes charge of the income and the expenses of a city. The income of a city comes from taxes on property. A city may borrow money to construct public buildings.

QUESTIONS

1. Who is at the head of the city government?

The —— is at the head of the city government.

2. Who is mayor of your city now ?

Mr. ——— is mayor of my city.

3. Name the duty of the mayor.

The mayor sees that the ——— of a city are carried out.

4. Who takes charge of different kinds of work in a city ?

The ——— departments take charge of different kinds of work.

5. Name two of these departments.

The street department and the ——— department are two departments.

6. Who takes care of the parks and of the water supply in a city ?

There is a park board and a ———.

7. By whom are the city laws made ?

The city laws are made by the city ———.

8. What are the members of the city council called ?

The members of the city council are called

9. Of what does the council take charge ?

The council takes charge of the income and the ——— of the city.

10. Where does the income of a city come from ?

The income of a city comes from ——— on property.

LESSON 56

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

order	known	buttons	dangerous
burglar	restores	duties	pleasant
constant	suits	disturb	directs
arrests	reckless	enter	try

The department that looks out for the order and protection of a city is the police department. It is a very important department.



A POLICE PARADE

Policemen are known by their blue suits with brass buttons. The life of a policeman is a very busy one. He has pleasant duties as well as unpleasant ones.

He helps old people across dangerous crossings. He

assists lame people as they try to get into cars. He is always ready to direct strangers to the different parts of a city. He sees that reckless carriage and automobile driving is stopped. He often restores lost children to their parents.

At night he goes up and down the streets of a city. He arrests people who disturb the peace. He tries the store doors. If he finds a door open, he must enter to see if a burglar is within. Thus his life is often in danger.

QUESTIONS

1. What does the police department do?

The police department looks out for the _____
of the city.

2. How is a policeman known?

A policeman is _____ by his blue _____ and
brass buttons.

3. What kinds of duties has the policeman?

He has _____ as well as unpleasant duties.

4. How does he help old people?

He helps old people across _____ crossings.

5. How does he assist lame people?

He assists lame people as they _____ to get
into the cars.

6. What does he do for strangers?

He _____ strangers to all parts of the city.

7. What does he do with lost children ?
He ——— them to their parents.
8. What does he do at night ?
He patrols the ——— of the city.
9. What does he do to the people who disturb the peace ?
He ——— people who disturb the peace.
10. Why must he enter a store if he finds the door open ?
There may be a ——— in the store.

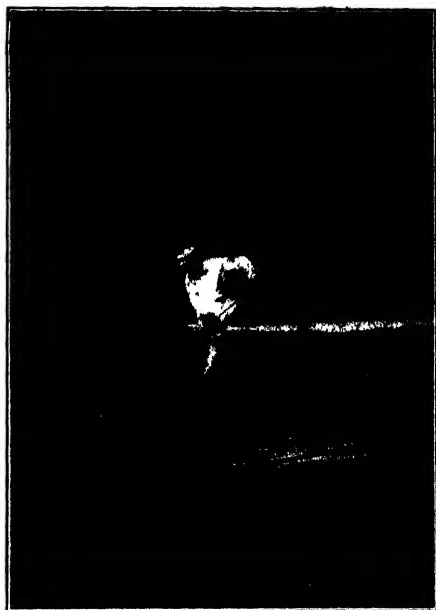
LESSON 57

THE STREET DEPARTMENT

look	carts	repair
superintendent	empty	extra
hire	ashes	needed
buys	watered	department
scraper	build	hardest
collecting	laborers	rough

Every large city has a street department. The work of this department is to look after the streets of the city. At the head of the department is the superintendent. He has many men working for him. His work is to hire the men. He also buys the horses and carts and other things needed for his de-

partment. Besides, he has to look after the work of these men. Some of the men have the work of cleaning the streets. They clean the streets with large scrapers. Then the dirt is carried away in carts. Other men have the work of collecting the ashes. The people put their ash barrels out on the sidewalks. The men empty the ashes into their carts and take them away. In summer the street



A STREET CLEANER

department has the work of watering the streets. They have large watering carts for this purpose. But the hardest work of the street department is building streets and keeping them in repair. The men who do the rough work on the streets are called laborers. Many of our laborers come from foreign countries. As soon as they learn the English language, they can do work of a different kind.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the work of the street department?
The work of the street department is to ——
after the streets.
2. Who is at the head of the street department?
A —— is at the head of the street department.
3. What is his work?
His work is to —— the men. He ——
all things needed in his department, and he
—— after the work of the men.
4. How are the streets cleaned?
The men clean the streets with —— . The
dirt is carried away in —— .
5. What other kind of work do the men do?
They —— the ash barrels and take the
—— away in carts.
6. What extra work is to be done in summer?
In summer the streets have to be —— .
7. What is the hardest work of the street department?
The hardest work of the department is to
—— streets and keep them in —— .
8. What are the men called who do the rough
work on the streets?
They are called —— .
9. From where do many of our laborers come?
They come from —— countries.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT

LESSON 58

THE STREET DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

hard	surveyor	building	put	smooth
engineer	roller	gravel	higher	even
sidewalks	crushed	steam	repair	cover
asphalt	preparation	level	measured	costs



REPAIRING A ROAD

It costs a city a great deal of money to lay out new streets and to repair old ones. It is hard work to build a street. First, the street has to be measured by a surveyor. He also marks off the sidewalks from

the road. The street department men then fill in the road with gravel. This makes the new road level with the other streets around it. Then they build the sidewalks higher than the road. Next, they cover the road and the sidewalks with a layer of crushed stone. The road is then rolled down very carefully with a steam roller. Lastly, a covering is put on of asphalt or some other preparation. When it hardens, it is very smooth and firm.

QUESTIONS

1. Tell one way in which a city spends a great deal of money.

A city spends a great deal of money ——— streets and repairing them.

2. Is it easy work to build a street?

No, it is ——— work to build a street.

3. What has to be done first?

First, the street has to be measured by a ———.

4. What else does the surveyor do?

He marks off the ——— from the road.

5. What do the street department men do first?

They first put ——— on the street.

6. Why do they do this?

They do this to make the new road ——— with the other streets around it.

7. What is the next thing they do?

They next build the sidewalks ——— than the road.

8. What do they cover the gravel with?

They cover it with a layer of ——— stone.



A STEAM ROLLER AT WORK

9. What is done next?

Next, they roll the stone with a steam ———.

10. How is the steam roller run?

The steam roller runs by ———, but an ——— runs the engine.

11. What is put on last?

A covering of asphalt or some other material is ——— on last.

12. How does this make the road?

When this hardens, it makes the road ——— and ———.

LESSON 59

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF A CITY

fire department	lives	engine house
highly	destroyed	fire apparatus
prevent	composed	exercise
services	parts	respond
property	alarm	ready



A FIRE TRUCK

The fire department is made up of those men whose duty it is to prevent property from being destroyed by fire. At the head is the chief of the fire department. He has charge of the whole fire system.

In different parts of the city are engine houses. In these houses are kept the horses and the fire apparatus. Men are stationed here all the time. They train and exercise the horses and take care of the apparatus. There are also men in different parts of the city who are ready at a moment's notice to respond to the call of a fire alarm. A fire alarm may be rung in from fire alarm boxes that are in all parts of the city.

The fire department should be composed of brave men. Their lives are in constant danger. Therefore we ought to prize their services highly.

QUESTIONS

1. Who makes up the fire department?

The fire department is made up of men whose duty it is to ——— property from being destroyed by fire.

2. Who has charge of the whole system?

The ——— has charge of the whole system.

3. Where are engine houses found?

Engine houses are ——— in different ——— of the city.

4. What is kept in the engine houses?

The ——— and the fire apparatus are kept in the engine houses.

5. What do the men do who are stationed in the engine houses?
They —— the horses and take —— of the apparatus.
6. Who respond to the fire alarm calls?
Firemen from all parts of the city are —— at a moment's notice.
7. How do people give the alarm when there is a fire?
An —— may be rung in from the fire alarm boxes.
8. Of what kind of men should the fire department be composed?
It should be —— of very —— men.
9. Why should firemen be brave men?
Their —— are in constant danger.
10. How should we prize their services?
We should —— their services ——.
- — — — —

To look up and not down;
To look forward and not back;
To look out and not in;
and
To lend a hand.

—EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

LESSON 60

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

pure	plumbing	people	inspection
inspect	card	contagious	supplies
prevent	fumigates	officer	sanitary
disease	quarantined	patient	private

The Board of Health is that part of a city government whose work is to prevent disease.

If a contagious disease is reported to the Board of Health, a health officer or inspector goes at once to the house. He immediately puts a card on the house. On the card is printed

the name of the contagious disease. The house is now quarantined. No member of the family should



A QUARANTINE

now associate with people outside. No one should enter the house, for he might take the contagious disease. After the person is well, the Board of Health officer fumigates the house.

Board of Health inspectors examine the plumbing in public and in private houses. They do this to make sure that there are no unsanitary conditions. They also test the milk, the water, and the ice to see that they are pure. They also inspect all kinds of food supplies.

QUESTIONS

1. What is that department of a city called that does all it can to prevent disease?

The Board of Health tries to----- disease.

2. When a contagious disease is reported, what is done?

An inspector goes at once to the house and places a ----- on it.

3. What is printed on the card?

The name of the ----- is printed on the card.

4. What do we say has happened to the house?

The house has been -----.

5. Should members of the house associate with people outside?

No, members of the house should not associate with ----- outside.

6. Why should not a person enter the house?
He might take the ——— disease.
7. What does the inspector do after the patient is well?
He ——— the house.
8. What else do the inspectors do?
They examine the ——— to see if conditions are sanitary.
9. Why do they test the milk and the water?
They test them to see if they are ———.

LESSON 61

WHAT THE CITY DOES FOR ITS POOR

case	change	relief	family
carefully	clothing	unfortunate	need
doctor	furnishes	fault	letter
sickness	town farm	comfortable	support

There is no city without its poor. This class of people is looked after very carefully in every good city. This work is done by the Board of Charities. In some places they are called the Overseers of the Poor.

Sometimes people are unfortunate. Through no fault of their own, they become very poor. They become unable to do hard work, and they have no

one to take care of them. These people can then find a comfortable home at the town farm. Here they can do small things around the farm and help to support themselves.

If a man has been out of work a long time or has been sick, and his family is in need, a letter written to the Board of Charities will bring relief at once. They will send coal, wood, clothing, and food.

If there is sickness in a family that is too poor to employ a doctor, the Board of Charities will send a doctor to them.

It costs a city a great deal of money to look after its poor.

QUESTIONS

1. What class of people is looked after very carefully in a good city?

The —— are looked after very carefully.

2. Who takes charge of the poor?

The Board of Charities has —— of the poor.

3. What is the name of the home that the city furnishes for its poor people?

The city —— the town farm.

4. What class of people may go to the town farm?

People who have no one to care for them may go to the ——.

5. To whom will the Board of Charities send relief?
They will send ----- to families that are
in need.
6. What will they send to a family in need?
They will send coal, wood, food, and -----.
7. If a family has sickness and is too poor to employ a doctor, to whom should the fact be made known?
The Board of Charities should know of such a
-----.
-

LESSON 62

THE GETTING OF LICENSES

license	certificates	protect
peddler	frame	inconvenience
marriage	hang	attached
liquor	clerk	fee
automobiles	permission	obtaining

A license is a written permission from a town, a city, or a state government to carry on certain kinds of work. A small fee is usually charged for a license.

Each state appoints commissions to issue licenses. Doctors have to pass a State Board examination before they practice medicine. Lawyers, too, have to pass examinations. Druggists, likewise, have to be

registered. All these have certificates. These are usually framed and hung up in the place of business. People who run automobiles must secure licenses from the state. The state takes these means to protect the lives of its citizens.

A city or a town issues licenses through the town or city clerk. A peddler has to have a license to peddle his wares. A person must get a license to sell intoxicating liquors. A person who keeps a dog must get a license. The town and city clerk also give licenses to those who wish to get married. This is called a marriage license.

QUESTIONS

1. What is a license ?

A license is a written —— from a town, a city, or a state government to carry on certain kinds of work.

2. What does the person who gets the license have to do ?

He has to pay a small ——.

3. To whom does a state give licenses ?

The state gives licenses to ——, ——, and

4. What do these people have to show they are licensed ?

They have

5. What do they do with these certificates
They usually ——— them and ——— them up
on their place of business.
6. Who else have to get a license from the state?
People who run ——— have to get a state
license.
7. Who issues licenses for a city?
The city ——— issues licenses.
8. What kinds of licenses does a city give?
A city gives———, liquor, and marriage licenses
and licenses to peddlers.

LESSON 63

PUBLIC PARKS

pick	fields	swings	children
spend	tired	skilled	nicely
reading	seesaw	playgrounds	sometimes
beautiful	gardener	benches	under

A city spends much money in making its parks beautiful. The lawns and the walks in a park are nicely kept. There are always beautiful trees and flowers in public parks. A skilled gardener takes care of the flowers. There are benches under the trees, where tired people may rest and enjoy the quiet and the beauties of the park.



A LAKE IN A PUBLIC PARK

In many parks there are playgrounds for the children. In these playgrounds are swings, seesaws, and sometimes wading pools for the younger children. The older children enjoy the baseball fields and the tennis courts. Many older people spend whole afternoons reading under the shade trees.

Every city should take pride in its public parks.

In certain parts of the parks these signs may be read : —

1. Do not pick the flowers or the shrubbery.
2. Keep off the grass.
3. Bathing not allowed.
4. Automobiles not allowed.

QUESTIONS

1. How does a city spend much of its money?

A city spends much of its money in making its
——— beautiful.

2. What kinds of flowers and trees do they have in parks?

They have ——— flowers and ——— in parks.

3. Who takes care of the flowers?

A skilled ——— takes care of the flowers.

4. Where may tired people sit in the park?

Tired people may sit on ——— under the shade trees.

5. What is there for children in many parks?

There are ——— for children in the parks.

What is there in the playgrounds for the younger children?

There are ——— and seesaws



What are there for the older children?

There are baseball ——— and tennis courts.

How do many older people spend their time in the parks?

Many older people spend their time in ———.

Tell me one sign that may be read in the parks.

Do not ——— the flowers or the shrubbery.

LESSON 64

SCHOOL GARDENS

taught	weeding	plant	buy	beautiful
prepare	dig	vegetables	prizes	best
teachers	soil	take	watering	raised
city	seeds	sell	given	divided

Children of to-day are taught many things besides reading, writing, and arithmetic. They are taught gardening. School gardens have been introduced for this purpose.

Many cities have set apart large plots of ground which are divided up into gardens for children who wish them. Each child has a garden of his own. Teachers show the children what to do.

The children are taught to prepare the ground for planting. Then the planting is done. Each child plants two or three kinds of vegetables. In this way he learns the different times and ways for planting seeds. Then the children take care of their own gardens. They water the plants. They attend to the soil around the plants. They do the weeding. The children are very proud of their gardens. Each tries to have his the best looking one. Sometimes prizes are given for the best gardens.

The vegetables are given to the children. They



CHILDREN AT WORK IN A SCHOOL GARDEN

may take them home or sell them. Sometimes the children sell their vegetables so as to get money for pictures for the schools. School gardens are very good things for school children. They keep them occupied in a healthful way. They teach children things they ought to know.

QUESTIONS

1. What are children taught besides reading, writing, and arithmetic?

They are ——— gardening.

2. Who furnishes the land?

The — — — furnishes the land.

3. Who teaches the children how to keep a garden?

There are ——— who teach the children.

4. What are the children taught?

They are taught to ——— the soil for planting. They are taught how and when to ——— the seeds. They are taught to ——— the garden.

5. What is meant by caring for a garden?

By caring for a garden we mean ——— the plants, keeping the ——— soft, and weeding.

6. Do the children like to have nice-looking gardens?

Yes, each tries to have his the — — —.

7. Are prizes given ?

Sometimes ——— are given for the best-looking gardens.

8. What is done with the vegetables that are raised ?

The vegetables that are raised are ——— to the children.

9. What do they do with them ?

Some ——— them home ; others ——— them.

10. What do the children do with the money ?

Sometimes they ——— pictures for their school.

11. Why are school gardens good things for school children ?

School gardens are good things for school children, because they keep them occupied in a ——— way and because they ——— the children things they ought to know.

GREEN THINGS

Oh, the green things growing, the green things growing,

The faint sweet smell of green things growing !

I should like to live, whether I smile or grieve,

Just to watch the life of my green things growing.

— D. M. MULOCK.

LESSON 65

DISEASE

disease	nourishing	plant	health
impure	preventing	germs	cuts
pure	condition	exercise	favor
unhealthy	cause	intemperance	wounds

Disease is an unhealthy condition of the body. One of the causes of disease is tiny little forms of plant life called germs. These germs get into the body in three different ways: (1) We may breathe them in. (2) They may be taken in with our food. (3) They may be taken in through the pores of the skin or through cuts or wounds.

Here are five causes that favor disease: —

1. Breathing impure air.
2. Improper food habits.
3. Lack of cleanliness.
4. Intemperance.
5. Lack of exercise.

We can prevent germs from developing in the body in many ways. Here are three ways: —

1. We can eat nourishing food.
2. We can keep clean.
3. We can breathe pure air.

QUESTIONS

1. What is disease?

Disease is an ——— condition of the body.

2. Name one cause of disease.

Tiny little plant forms called — — — cause disease.

3. Name one way in which these germs get into the body.

We ——— them in.

4. Name another way.

They may get in through cuts or ——— in the skin.

5. Name some causes that favor disease.

Breathing ——— air favors disease.

Intemperance — — — — disease.

Lack of ——— favors disease.

6. Name one way of preventing germs from developing in the body.

Eat ———— food.

7. Name another way.

Breathe ———— air.

8. Why should we avoid disease?

We should avoid disease because we cannot do our best work if we are not well.

Early to bed and early to rise

Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

LESSON 66

GOOD HEALTH

frequent	valuable	air	baths
aired	clean	seven	closed
health	preserve	opened	plenty
breaths	slowly	best	least

Good health is very valuable to us. It is of more value than money. Therefore we should do all we can to preserve our health. Here are some rules that we may profitably follow : —

1. Live and work where there is plenty of fresh air.
2. Sleep with all the sleeping-room windows open.
3. Take long, deep breaths in the open air.
4. Breathe through the nose.
5. Keep the body clean by frequent baths.
6. Keep clothing clean and well aired.
7. Brush the teeth three times a day.
8. Eat only the best food.
9. Eat very slowly.
10. Sleep at least seven hours a day.

QUESTIONS

1. What is very valuable to us ?
Good ——— is very ——— to us.

2. Since health is valuable, what should we do ?
We should do all that we can to ——— it.
3. What should we have where we live and work ?
We should have much fresh ———.
4. Should our sleeping-room windows be opened
or closed ?
Our sleeping-room windows should be ———.
5. How do we keep the body clean ?
We keep the body clean by ——— ———.
6. How should we keep our clothing ?
We should keep our clothing ——— and well
———.
7. How often should the teeth be brushed ?
The teeth should be brushed ——— times a
a day.
8. What kind of food should we eat ?
We should eat only the ——— food.
9. How should we eat ?
We should eat ———.
10. How many hours should we sleep ?
We should sleep at least ——— hours.

Cleanliness is next to godliness.

— BIBLE.

Joy and Temperance and Repose

Slam the door on the doctor's nose.

— FRANKLIN

LESSON 67

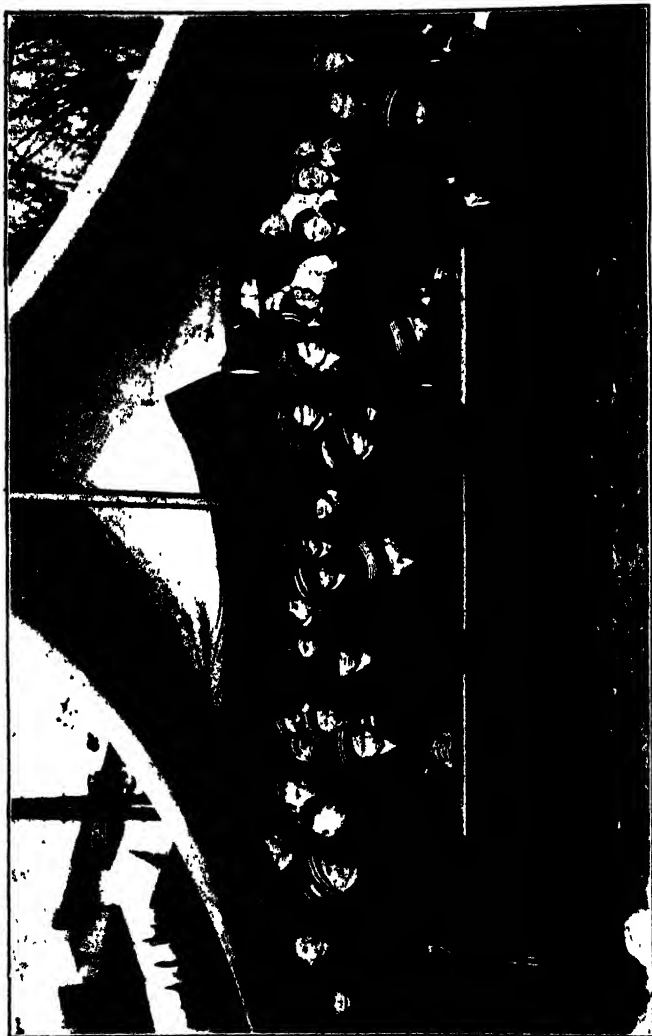
OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS

sickness	sweater	weight	open
disease	rest	gain	happy
tent	three	troubled	cough
furnished	strong	regular	studies

At last people have begun to realize the value of fresh air. They have found out that a great deal of sickness and disease can be avoided, if they breathe pure air. The result is the founding of open-air schools.

In Hartford, Connecticut, there is a model open-air school. It is attended by girls and boys from seven to fourteen years of age who have become run down through lack of good food and fresh air. The school work is carried on in a tent. Each child is furnished with a sitting-up bag, a sweater, a cap, and mittens. These are a protection from the cold.

To help the children get strong, they are given good food. When they come in the morning, they are given breakfast. Then they work at their studies in the tent until noon. Then they go in and have dinner. After dinner the children rest for an hour. Then they go back to the tent and have lessons until half past three. Before they go home, they have supper.



AN OPEN-AIR SCHOOL

The open-air school makes children very strong. They do not take cold easily. Children troubled with coughs get over the trouble. Children gain in weight rapidly. They are very happy there. They call the school the "Happy School."

When the children become strong, they are sent back to the regular school, and others are sent to take their places.

Every city should have at least one open-air school.

QUESTIONS

1. Why is fresh air valuable?
Fresh air is valuable because it prevents _____
and _____.
2. Where is there a model open air school?
There is a model open-air school in _____,
_____.
3. Where is the school work carried on?
The school work is carried on in a _____.
4. What is each child furnished with?
Each child is _____ with a sitting-up bag, a
_____, a cap, and mittens.
5. What do the children do after dinner?
After dinner the children _____ for an hour.
6. How many meals are furnished to the children?
The children have _____ meals.

7. What does the open-air school do for the children?

The open-air school makes the children ——.

8. Do the children take cold?

No, the children do not take cold ——.

9. Do they gain in weight?

Yes, they gain —— rapidly.

10. Do the children like the open-air school?

Yes, they call it the —— ———.

11. When they are strong, where do the children go?

They go back to the regular ——.

12. What should every city have?

Every city should have at least one —— school.

LESSON 68

A CHEAP APARTMENT HOUSE

cheap	strong	dirty	hospital
fresh	room	window	paralysis
nourishing	exceedingly	shop	ill
apartment	weak	lived	support

I once visited the home of a boy who attended an outdoor school. I shall tell you the conditions I found there

The house was a cheap apartment house. This particular apartment had two rooms. The rooms were exceedingly dirty. There was but one window in the apartment. This window was seldom open. The sun never shone in the apartment.

Five people lived in these two rooms. The two oldest girls worked in a shop. A twelve-year-old girl took care of a boy seven years and a girl four years old. The mother was dead. The father was in the hospital, ill with paralysis.

The two girls who worked, earned together seven dollars a week. The Charity Organization helped towards paying the rent. Seven dollars could do little toward buying clothes and food for five people. The children suffered many times from hunger. Often in winter they were without fuel and warm clothing.

The boy was sent to the outdoor school. Here he received nourishing food. He was in the open air all the time. With this treatment he grew strong very quickly.

QUESTIONS

1. In what kind of house did the boy live?
He lived in a cheap —— house.
2. How many rooms were there in the apartment?
There were two —— in the apartment.

3. Were the rooms clean ?

No, they were ——— dirty.

4. How many windows were there in the apartment ?

There was but one ——— in the apartment.

5. How many people lived in these two rooms ?

Four girls and one boy ——— in these two rooms.

6. Was the mother living ?

No, she was ———.

7. Where was the father ?

He was in the ———, ill with paralysis.

8. Where did the two oldest girls work ?

They worked in a ———.

9. Did they earn enough to support the family ?

No, together they earned only seven ——— a week.

10. Why did they send the boy to the outdoor school ?

They sent him there because he was pale and ———.

11. Why did he grow strong at the open-air school ?

He grew strong because he received . . . food and breathed plenty of ——— air.

LESSON 69

REVIEW

1. How can a good citizen help to keep the city clean?

He can throw ——— into barrels placed for the purpose.

2. What should he do on election day?

He should go to the ——— and vote.

3. How does a man vote?

He puts a cross on the ——— beside the name of the man he wishes to vote for.

4. Which candidate is elected?

The candidate who received the ——— votes is elected.

5. Who is at the head of the city government?

The ——— is at the head of the city government.

6. Who makes the laws of a city?

The city ——— makes the laws of the city.

7. How does a city get money to pay its expenses?

A city gets money from ——— on property.

8. What department looks out for the order of a city?

The ——— department looks out for the order of a city.

9. What kind of suits do policemen wear?
Policemen wear —— suits.
10. What department in a city looks after the streets?
The —— department looks after the streets.
11. Who hires the men to work in the streets?
The —— of streets hire men to work in the streets.
12. Where are the fire horses and the fire apparatus kept?
Fire horses and fire apparatus are kept in an
13. Why are firemen considered brave?
Because they risk their —— to save people and property.
14. Why does the Board of Health inspect milk and water?
The Board of Health does this so that the people will not drink —— milk or water.
15. What board in a city looks after the poor?
The Board of —— looks after the poor.
16. Where may poor old people without homes go?
Poor old people without homes may go to the
17. Who issues licenses for a city or town?
The town or city —— issues licenses.

18. What signs are put up in public parks?

These signs are put up in public parks: —

1. "Do not ——— the shrubbery or flowers."

2. "Keep off the ———."

19. What are children taught by school gardens?

They learn when and how to ——— seeds,
and how to ——— for gardens.

20. How can we keep ourselves healthy?

We can keep ourselves healthy by ———
fresh air, by keeping ———, by taking
———, by eating good ———, and by
getting a proper amount of ———.

21. What is being done for children that are run
down?

Cities are establishing ——— schools.

22. Where is there a model open-air school?

There is a model open-air school in ———,

23. Where do the children study and recite?

The children study and recite in a

24. What do they do besides study and recite?

They ——— and they ——— three good
meals.

25. What does the open-air school do for children?

It makes them ——— and ———.

REVIEW WORDS

open-air	Connecticut	clean	exercises
Hartford	breathing	sleep	care
rest	taxes	plant	superintendent
town	engine houses	street	papers
farm	blue	most	police
impure	mayor	best	tent
council	polls	happy	grass
ballot	eat	pick	clerk
schools	strong	food	health

LESSON 70

ADVERTISEMENTS

adventure	chauffeur	bargain	mahogany
property	usually	apartments	condition
reference	reward	proving	reliable
location	recommendation	connecting	experienced
genuine	desirable	alcove	desire

Many people advertise in the papers. The advertisement usually costs twenty-five cents if it is put in the paper once. The same advertisement may be put in three times for fifty cents.

If you lose anything of value, you may advertise for it in the paper. You should state the article lost, where it was lost, when it was lost, and where it is

to be returned. If you desire to give a reward, you should state that, too. The advertisement might read as follows:—

Lost.—Thursday, March 9, in Manhattan Theater, a white fox muff. Finder please return to C. L. Reed, and receive a reward.

The following are advertisements of a different kind:—

Wanted.—By a young married couple three connecting rooms within a short distance from the railroad station. Write to C. R., *Times* office.

Found.—On Wednesday afternoon, March 19, in the railroad station, a black seal hand bag. The owner may have it by proving property and paying charges.

For rent.—A large front room with alcove, with running water, to one or two gentlemen. Apply at 634 Main St.

For sale or to let.—An apartment house, six rooms to a flat, with electric lights and steam heat. Location desirable. Apply 63 High St.

For sale.—A second-hand Henry Miller piano, mahogany case, in first-class condition. A genuine bargain. Apply C. F. R., *Times*.

Wanted.—By a reliable Swedish young man, position as chauffeur. Best city reference. Apply C. D. Swenson, 723 Main St., City.

Wanted. — An experienced woman to cook in a family of five. References required. Apply to Mrs. E. A. Allen, 736 Oak St., City.

When a person gives a reference, he gives the name of a former employer or a person who is willing to write in regard to the person's character or ability. It is also called a recommendation.

LESSON 71

STATE GOVERNMENT

governor	wisdom	charged	power
important	knowledge	different	boards
force	recommend	militia	criminals
subject	special	appointed	pardon

Each state can make laws for its people.

The government of a state is made up of a legislative, an executive, and a judicial department.

At the head of the state government is the governor. The governor should be a man of force and wisdom. If the laws of a state do not seem wise to him, he may recommend that they be changed. He is at the head of the state militia. He also has the power to pardon criminals.

A great part of the business of a state is carried on through boards. The boards are made up of men ap-

pointed on account of their special knowledge of the subject with which they deal. Three important state boards are the Board of Health, the Board of Charities, and the Board of Education.

QUESTIONS

1. Who is at the head of the state government?
The ——— is at the head of the state government.
2. What is the name of the governor of your state?
Governor ——— is the governor of my state.
3. What kind of man should we have for governor?
He should be a man of force and ———.
4. What can he do if the laws of a state do not seem wise to him?
He can ——— that the laws be changed.
5. Who is at the head of the state militia?
The governor is at the ——— of the state militia.
6. What else has the governor the power to do?
He has the power to ——— criminals.
7. Through what is a great part of the business of a state carried on?
It is carried on through ———.
8. Why are these different boards appointed?
They are appointed because they have a special ——— of the subject with which they deal.

9. Name one important state board.

The State Board of Education is an board.

LESSON 72

THE COURTS

guilty	superior	fine
plead	higher	person
lawyer	county	commits
judge	jury	prisoner
case	rights	offenses
sentence	called	serious

The courts are instituted by the people so that all will have their rights. There are city courts, where small offenses are examined. There are higher courts for each county, where more serious cases are handled. These are called superior courts. Then there is the United States Supreme Court, which is the highest court of justice in the country. If a man commits a small theft, he is tried before the police court of the city where he lives. If a man commits a murder, he is tried before the superior court of the county.

At the head of the court is the judge. He hears the case and decides the sentence. Sometimes he

puts a fine upon the prisoner. Sometimes he sentences him to prison. The prisoner has a right to have a lawyer to plead his case for him. If a prisoner is being tried for his life, and is too poor to hire a lawyer, the state hires a lawyer for him. Then there is a lawyer to give the other side of the case. In the higher courts, twelve men decide whether the prisoner is guilty or not guilty. These men are called the jury.

QUESTIONS

1. Why are courts instituted?

Courts are instituted so that people may have their _____.

2. Where are small offenses examined?

Small offenses are examined in the _____.

3. Where are more serious cases handled?

More serious cases are handled in the _____ courts.

4. What are these higher county courts called?

They are called _____ courts.

5. What is the highest court of the United States called?

The highest court of the United States _____
_____ — the United States Supreme Court.

6. Who is at the head of the court?

The _____ is at the head of the court.

7. What does he do ?
He listens to the ——— and decides the
8. What kind of sentence does he give ?
Sometimes he places a ——— ; sometimes he
sends him to ———.
9. Does a person have to plead his own case ?
No, he can get a ——— to plead it for him.
10. In the superior court, who decides whether the
person is guilty or not guilty ?
The ——— decides whether the person is
——— or not guilty.

LESSON 73

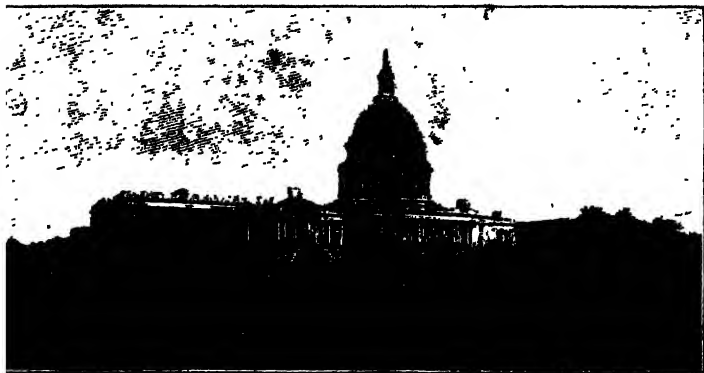
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

republican	citizens	divided	make
cabinet	assisted	twenty-five	departments
United States	elect	duty	form
President	faithfully	enforce	executive

The government of the United States as a whole is called the national government. The government is republican in form. A republican form of government is one in which the citizens vote to elect men to govern.

The government is divided into three departments.

These departments are the legislative, the executive, and the judicial departments. The legislative department makes the laws. The executive department enforces the laws. The judicial department decides on laws that have been passed, and also tries cases.



THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

At the head of the executive department is the President of the United States. In order that a man may be eligible for the office of President, he must be born in the United States. He must be at least thirty-five years old before he may become President.

It is the President's duty to see that the laws are faithfully carried out. In the work, the President is assisted by ten chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the "cabinet." The heads of these departments are called: 1. Sec-

- retary of State; 2. Secretary of the Treasury;
 3. Secretary of War; 4. Secretary of the Navy;
 5. Secretary of the Interior; 6. Postmaster-General;
 7. Attorney-General; 8. Secretary of Agriculture;
 9. Secretary of Commerce; 10. Secretary of Labor.

QUESTIONS

1. What form of government has the United States?

The United States has a ——— form of government.



2. What is meant by a republican form of government?

A republican form of government is one in which the ——— vote to ——— men to govern.

3. Into how many departments is the government divided?

The government is ——— into three departments.

4. What is the duty of the legislative department?

The ——— of the legislative department is to
——— the laws.

5. What is the duty of the executive department?

The duty of the executive department is to
——— the laws.

6. Who is at the head of the executive department?

The ——— of the United States is at the head
of the executive department.

7. Where must a man be born in order that he
may be eligible for the office of President?

He must be born in the ——— ———.

8. How old must he be before he can become
President?

He must be ——— ——— old.

9. What is the duty of the President?

It is the ——— of the President to see that
the laws are ——— carried out.

10. By whom is he assisted in this work?

He is ——— by his cabinet.

11. What is the name of the present President?

The name of the present President is

Be just and fear not, let all the ends thou aimest
at be thy country's, thy God's. and truth's.

—SHAKESPEARE.

LESSON 74

THE POST OFFICE SYSTEM



TAKING OUT THE MAIL

collects
letter carrier
two
cents
three
days
hours
four
establishes
appoints
examinations
stamps
postal cards
postmaster
concerns

The Post Office Department is one of the most important departments of the national gov-

ernment. It is important because it concerns every

one of us. Its work is to establish post offices, appoint postmasters, manufacture stamps, postal cards, and other post office material.

The post office system is almost perfect. A hundred years ago it took six days for a letter to go from New York to Boston. Now it takes only five hours. It takes a great many clerks to do the work in a post office. The letters are taken to the houses by letter carriers. There are also railroad mail clerks. These men work on the mail trains. They sort letters on the train, so as to save time. All these clerks have to pass examinations.

In the different parts of a city there are letter boxes. Here we may put in letters. The letter carriers collect these at certain times and take them to the post office.

It costs three cents to send a letter to any part of this country. Letters can also be sent to England for three cents. It costs five cents to send a letter to some countries; Russia, for instance. Postal cards can be bought for two cents.

QUESTIONS

1. Why is the Post Office Department important?
It is important because it ——— every one of us.
2. Of what government is it a branch?
It is a branch of the ——— government.

3. What does the post office manufacture ?
The post office manufactures ——— and
——— cards.
4. What does it do ?
It establishes ———, and it appoints ———.
5. How long did it take a letter to go from Boston
to New York a hundred years ago ?
It took a letter ——— ——— ——— to go from
Boston to New York a hundred years ago.
6. How long does it take now ?
It takes only ——— ——— now.
7. How do we get our letters ?
The ——— bring them to us from the post
office.
8. What else does the letter carrier do ?
The letter carrier also ——— letters from the
letter boxes.
9. How much does it cost to send a letter to
England ?
It costs ——— ——— ——— to send a letter to
England.
10. How much does it cost to send a letter to
Russia ?
It costs ——— ——— ——— to send a letter to
Russia.
11. How much does a postal card cost ?
A postal card ——— ——— two cents.

LESSON 75

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

ten	thirteen	keep	delivery
special	depends	receipt	package
registers	fifty	show	insure
property	dollars	mistake	system
mistake	postage	envelope	provided

There are still some things about the post office department for us to know.

One is the special delivery system. If we desire to have our letter delivered quickly, we may put a special delivery stamp on besides the regular three-cent stamp. The special delivery stamp costs ten cents. A letter will also be sent special, if the sender puts postage on to the amount of thirteen cents, provided he writes the word "special" on the envelope. When a letter marked in this way arrives at the post office, it is sent directly by a special messenger.

Another important department of the post office is the registry department. If a person wishes to insure a letter or a package against loss, he may register it. This means that he may pay ten cents for a registered stamp. This is put on an envelope, and the postmaster takes the letter and gives the

writer a receipt. The person to whom the letter is sent has to sign a receipt. If the letter or the package is lost, the post office department makes up for the loss to the sender. The post office department, however, will not pay a sum exceeding fifty dollars.

If a person has more than fifty dollars to send, he should send it by a money order. A person who sends money by a money order pays the money he wishes to send to the local post office. He is given a receipt and also the money order properly filled out. He keeps the receipt. He sends the order in a letter to the person to whom he is sending the money. This person takes the order to his post office and receives the money. In case of a mistake, the person sending the money has his receipt to show. There is a small fee charged for sending the money order. It depends on the amount of the order.

Recently the post office department has established postal savings banks. This is a means of saving money in very small sums. It is a splendid thing for the foreigner.

QUESTIONS

1. How may we send a letter quickly?

We may send a letter quickly by —— delivery.

2. How much does a special delivery stamp cost?

A special delivery stamp costs ————.

3. To send a letter special, do we have to put on a special delivery stamp?

No, we may put on ———— in postage and write ———— on the envelope.

4. How much does it cost to send a registered letter?

It costs ———— to send a registered letter.

5. Should we send large sums of money in a registered letter?

No, we should not send a sum exceeding ————

6. How may we send large sums of money?

We may send ———— of money by ————.

7. What is given to the person sending a money order or a registered letter?

A ———— is given to the person sending a money order or a registered letter.

8. What should the person do with the receipt?

He should ———— it, so that he may ———— it in case there is a mistake.

9. How much does it cost to send a money order?

The charge ———— on the amount of money sent.

LESSON 76

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

greatest	hard	worked	went	pocket
height	rise	printing	dollar	put
working	poor	ran	eating	room
shirts	stockings	looked	realize	reached



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Benjamin Franklin was one of the greatest Americans. He is a typical American, too, for he is an example of the way a man can rise to a great height by working hard.

Benjamin Franklin was a poor boy. He worked for his brother in a

printing office. He and his brother could not get along very well. This led Benjamin to run away when he was seventeen years old. He went to Philadelphia.

When he reached the city, he had only a dollar in his pocket. He tells us himself that he made a very funny appearance, as he walked down Market Street in Philadelphia. He was very dirty from his journey; his pockets were stuffed out with shirts and stockings. As he was very hungry, he went into a baker's shop and bought three great, puffy rolls. Not having room in his pockets, he put one under each arm, and walked down the street eating the other. Everybody looked at him and laughed. They did not realize that he was to be the leading man of the city and one of the greatest men of the nation.

QUESTIONS

1. Who was Benjamin Franklin?

Benjamin Franklin was one of the ——— Americans.

2 1/2

2. Why is he a typical American?

He is a typical American because he is an example of the way a man can ——— to a great height by ——— hard.

3. Was his family rich?

No, Benjamin Franklin was a ——— boy.

4. What kind of work did he do?

He ——— for his brother in a ——— shop.

5. Why did he run away?

He ——— away because he and his brother
did not get along well together.

6. Where did he go ?

He ——— to Philadelphia.

7. How much money had he in his pocket ?

He had only a ——— in his ———.

8. What did he buy first ?

He first bought three ———, puffy rolls.

9. What did he do with them ?

He ——— one under each arm, and he began
——— the other.

10. Why did he not put them into his pockets ?

There was no ——— in his pockets. They
were stuffed with ——— and ———.

11. Why did everybody look and laugh at him ?

Everybody looked and laughed at him because
he ——— funny.

LESSON 77

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN IN PHILADELPHIA

second	London	citizen	library
eighteen	early	university	took
worked	printing	industriously	successful
late	newspaper	statesman	peace

His second day in Philadelphia, Franklin went to
work in a printing office. After a year he went

to London. Here he worked eighteen months for London printers.

When he returned to Philadelphia, he started in the printing business for himself. He worked very industriously. He went to work early in the morning and worked late at night. People saw that he was a good business man. He became the leading printer in the city. Later he began a newspaper business and was very successful. He became the foremost citizen of Philadelphia. He started the public library of that city. He also was the founder of the University of Pennsylvania.

Before the Revolutionary War broke out, he was sent over to England. He tried to make peace between England and America. Later on during the war he was sent to France to ask aid for the colonies in the war. He was so good a statesman that he was successful in getting aid from France. Thus, although he did not fight in the war, he performed a very successful service to his country. He is called a hero of peace.

QUESTIONS

1. When did Benjamin Franklin go to work in Philadelphia?

Benjamin Franklin went to work on the _____ day.

2. After a year, where did he go ?
He went to ———, where he stayed ———
months.

3. What kind of work did he do ?
He ——— for London printers. .

4. When he returned to Philadelphia, what did he
do ? .

He started in the ——— business for himself.

5. Why did people think he was a good business
man ?

People thought he was a good business man
because he worked from ——— in the morn-
ing till ——— at night.

6. What other business did he take up ?
He ——— up the newspaper business.

7. What did he become ?
He became the foremost ——— in Philadelphia.

8. What did he do for Philadelphia ?
He started the public ———, and he founded
the ——— of Pennsylvania.

9. Did he fight in the Revolutionary War ?
No, he is called a ——— of peace.

God gives all things to industry.

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.

Never leave that till to-morrow which you can do
to-day.

— FRANKLIN.

LESSON 78

THE USEFULNESS OF FRANKLIN

usefully	rich	library
scientist	department	fireplace
lightning	wrote	invented
paving	benefit	inventor
fire	autobiography	upright

Benjamin Franklin once said, "I would rather have it said, 'He lived usefully,' than 'He died rich.'"

He received what he wished. There was never a more useful man than Benjamin Franklin.

We have already learned the great service he rendered his country during the Revolutionary War. We have already learned the two great things he did for Philadelphia. He did a great many other things for that city besides. He organized the fire department. He brought about the paving of the streets. He brought about the practice of street cleaning.

This great man also did things that were a benefit to the whole world. He was a scientist and an inventor. He was the first experimenter with electricity. He discovered that lightning and electricity are the same. The library chair and the open fireplace were invented by him. Lastly, he was a writer. He wrote his autobiography, which everybody ought

to read. He also wrote *Poor Richard's Almanac*, which contains many wise sayings.

QUESTIONS

1. What did Benjamin Franklin once say?

Benjamin Franklin said he would rather live
 ——— than die ———.

2. Did he get his wish?

Yes, he got his ——— because he was a very
 ——— man.

3. What three things did he do for Philadelphia?

He organized the ——— department. He
 brought about the ——— of streets. He
 brought about the practice of street ———.

4. What did he invent?

He invented the ——— and the ———.

5. What did he write?

He ——— his autobiography and *Poor Richard's Almanac*.

MAXIMS FROM FRANKLIN

Drive thy business, let not that drive thee.

Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee.

Silk and satins, scarlet and velvets put out the
 itchen fire.

Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal
 more saucy.

LESSON 79

THE WHISTLE

friends	bought	whistle	bought
miser	means	cousins	felt
forget	people	pockets	experience
laughed	holiday	told	tempted
unnecessary	disturbed	paid	observed

When I was seven years old, my friends, on a holiday, filled my pockets with pennies. I went to a shop where they sold toys for children. On the way I met a boy with a whistle. I liked the sound of it so much that I gave all my money for one like it. I then came home and went whistling all through the house. I had a good time, but I disturbed every one of the family. My brothers, sisters, and cousins laughed at me. They said that I had paid too much for the whistle. As I thought it over, I became sorry.

The experience was of use to me in my after life, however. When I was tempted to buy some unnecessary thing, I said to myself, "Don't give too much for the whistle," and I saved my money.

As I grew up, I observed the actions of men. I thought I met with many, very many, who gave too much for the whistle.

When I saw a miser, I thought of my experience

He gave up living comfortably and gave up giving pleasure to his friends, in order to heap up wealth. I said, "Poor man, you pay too much for your whistle."

"When I see a person that is too fond of fine clothes, I remember the whistle story. He lives beyond his means, and ends his career in prison. I say, "Alas! he has paid dear, very dear, for his whistle."

In short, I think that the greater part of the miseries of mankind are caused by their giving too much for their whistles.

B. FRANKLIN (*adapted*).

QUESTIONS

1. Where did the boy get the pennies?

His ——— gave them to him.

2. What did he buy?

He ——— a whistle.

3. Did his brothers and sisters like the sound of the whistle?

No, they were greatly ——— by it.

4. What did they tell the boy?

They ——— him that he had ——— too much for the whistle.

5. How did he feel?

He ——— sorry, when he thought it over.

6. Did he ever forget the experience ?

No, he did not ——— it.

7. What did he think of people in the world ?

He thought that many ——— paid too much
for their ———.

LESSON 80

GEORGE WASHINGTON

known	army	governing	companion
twenty-second	spoken	first	pleasant
independence	President	tall	govern
celebrate	last	country	fought

No other name in American history is so well known as that of George Washington. Once the American people fought a great war for their independence. They fought this war with England. George Washington was chosen commander-in-chief of the army in this war. When the government of the United States was formed, George Washington was made the first President.

He was a man who knew how to govern others. He learned how to govern others by first governing himself.

He was a tall, strong man. People called him



GEORGE WASHINGTON

GEORGE WASHINGTON

handsome. He did not laugh much, but he was a pleasant companion.

He was not easily moved to do as the people wished him to do. He always thought of his country first and himself last. He is always spoken of as the Father of his Country

We celebrate George Washington's birthday the twenty-second of February.

QUESTIONS

1. What name in our history is best known?
The name of George Washington is best
——— in our history.
2. With whom did the American people fight for
their independence?
They fought with the English for their
3. Who was commander-in-chief of the army?
George Washington was commander-in-chief
of the ———.
4. Who was made the first President of the
United States?
George Washington was made the first ———
of the United States.
5. How did Washington learn to govern others?
He learned to govern others by first ———
himself.

6. What kind of looking man was he?
He was a ———, strong man.
7. Did people like him for a companion?
 Yes, he made a ——— companion.
8. What did he always think of first?
 He always thought of his ——— first.
9. How is he spoken of?
 He is ——— of as the Father of his Country.
10. When do we celebrate Washington's birthday?
 We celebrate Washington's birthday the
 ——— of February.

LESSON 81

STRENGTH IN UNITY

four	distressed	tied	enemies
early	bundle	unity	separated
quarreling	peace	continually	town
break	stick	tried	nothing

A farmer once had four sons. These sons were continually quarreling. The farmer was much distressed about it. He tried his best to make peace among them. He said many words, but could do nothing. Finally he bade them bring him some sticks. He tied these sticks together in a bundle. He gave the bundle to each of his sons in turn and

asked him to break it. Each one tried, but could not break it.

Then he untied the bundle and gave them each one stick to break. This they did without any trouble. Then the farmer said, "You boys are exactly like the sticks. If you stick together and do not quarrel, your enemies can do you no harm. But if you quarrel and become separated from one another, your enemies will easily get the better of you."

QUESTIONS

1. How many sons had the farmer?
He had ——— sons.
2. What were the sons continually doing?
They were continually ———.
3. How did the farmer feel about it?
He was much ——— about it.
4. What did he try to do?
He tried to make ——— among them.
5. What did he order them to bring to him?
He ordered each of them to bring a ——— to him.
6. What did he do with the sticks first?
He ——— them firmly together in a bundle.
7. What did he do with the bundle?
He gave the bundle to each of his sons and asked him to try to ——— it.

8. Could the bundle be broken ?
No, the could not be broken.
9. What did the farmer do then ?
He ——— the bundle and gave each of his
sons one stick to break.
10. Could the one stick be broken ?
Yes, one stick could be ——— broken.
11. What did the farmer thus prove to his sons ?
He proved that no ——— could come to them
if they kept united and ceased quarreling.

LESSON 82

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

noblest	freed	patience	discouraged
actor	death	slaves	memory
shot	Northern	humorous	question
President	Southern	cheered	slavery

Abraham Lincoln was one of the noblest men in history. He was President of the United States during the Civil War. The Civil War was carried on between the Northern and the Southern states. It began in 1861 and it ended in 1865.

During the Civil War our nation was in great danger. It was Lincoln's wisdom, patience, and courage that saved the nation. He never spared

himself in any way. He always did his duty with great patience. When his friends came to him discouraged, he cheered them with humorous stories.

*ABRAHAM LINCOLN*

President Lincoln met a very sad death. He was shot while sitting in the theater with his wife and friends. A half-crazed actor shot him.

People in America love and honor the memory of Lincoln. We celebrate his birthday the twelfth of February.

QUESTIONS

1. Who was Abraham Lincoln?

He was one of the ——— men in history.

2. At what time was he President of the United States?

He was ——— of the United States during the Civil War.

3. Between whom was the Civil War carried on?

It was carried on between the ——— and the ——— states.

4. When was it?

It began in ——— and ended in ———.

5. What saved our nation during the Civil War?

Lincoln's wisdom, ———, and courage saved the nation.

6. Did he ever spare himself?

No, he never ——— himself in any way.

7. How did Lincoln meet a very sad death?

He was ———, as he sat in the theater with his wife and friends.

8. Who shot him ?
A half-crazed ——— shot him.
9. What do Americans honor ?
Americans ——— and honor the memory of
Lincoln.
10. When is his birthday celebrated ?
His birthday is ——— the twelfth of February.

LESSON 83

HOW LINCOLN STUDIED LAW

splendid	studying	wood pile	parents
poor	borrow	books	farmer
reading	seldom	law	buried
miles	hired	walked	unusual

Lincoln's parents were too poor to buy him books. Therefore he often walked miles to borrow them. One seldom saw Lincoln without a book in his hand. Russel Godby, a farmer, told the following story : —

He often employed Lincoln to do farm work for him. One day he found him sitting barefoot on top of a wood pile, his head and thoughts deeply buried in a book. It was very unusual at that time to find a farm hand at all interested in a book.

“What are you reading, Abe ?” asked Mr. Godby.

“I'm not reading ; I'm studying,” answered the boy.

"Studying what?" inquired Mr. Godby.

"Law, sir," was the emphatic answer.

Mr. Godby never disturbed Abe after that, and here the boy made a splendid beginning in the study of law.

QUESTIONS

1. Did Lincoln's parents buy books for him?
No, they were too ——— to buy books for him.
2. Where did he get books?
He walked ——— and ——— them.
3. For what kind of work did Mr. Godby hire Lincoln?
He ——— him to do farm work.
4. What did Lincoln always have in his hand?
He always had a ——— in his hand.
5. Where did Mr. Godby find Lincoln sitting one day?
He found him sitting on the top of a ———.
6. What was he doing?
His thoughts were deeply ——— in a book.
7. Did people who worked on farms in those days usually read books?
No, they ——— ——— read books.
8. What did Mr. Godby ask him?
He asked him what he was ———.
9. What was the answer?
He said he was not reading; he was

10. What did he say he was studying?

He said he was studying ———.

11. What kind of beginning did he make here in the study of law?

He made a ———— beginning.

LESSON 84

GEMS FROM LINCOLN

1. All that I am, all that I hope to be, I owe to my angel mother.

2. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it.

3. Gold is good in its place; but living, brave, and patriotic men are better than gold.

4. Even though much provoked, let us do nothing through passion and ill temper.

5. Let us at all times remember that all American citizens are brothers of a common country.

6. Let none falter who thinks he is right.

7. Let us believe, — as some poet has expressed it, — “Behind the cloud the sun is still shining.”

8. Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe.

9. No man resolved to make the most of himself can spare time for personal contention.

10. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith, let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.

LESSON 85

HORACE GREELEY

Franklin	alike	succeeded	twice
efforts	printed	started	incapable
newspaper	elected	service	largely
brought	lodging	board	performed
	business		

Another famous American is Horace Greeley. He is sometimes called "our later Franklin." This is because their lives are alike. Greeley arose from nothing and succeeded through his own efforts. He was a printer and a newspaper man. He brought about many reforms through his newspaper. He performed a very valuable service to his country at the time of the Civil War.

Greeley first worked on a Vermont newspaper. He earned three dollars and thirty-three cents a month, with board and lodging. When the paper stopped, he went to New York, walking all the way.

It was hard for him to get work, because he looked so poor and incapable. When he did get work, he

did twice as much as anybody else. Then after writing for many papers, he went in business for himself. In 1841, he started the New York *Tribune*, which is still one of the leading papers in New York. He was one of the first to come out boldly against slavery in the United States. It was largely through his efforts that Lincoln was elected President in 1860. Horace Greeley was also a public man. In 1848 he became a member



HORACE GREELEY

of the House of Representatives. He was also a great lecturer. When we consider that he had no early educational advantages, we cannot help calling him truly great.

QUESTIONS

1. What is Horace Greeley called sometimes?

Horace Greeley is sometimes called our later

2. In what ways is Greeley like Franklin?

He ——— from nothing. He ——— through his own efforts. He was a ——— and a ——— man. He ——— about many reforms through his newspaper. He performed a very valuable ——— to his country during the Civil War.

3. Why was it hard for him to get work in New York?

It was hard for him to get work in New York because he looked so ——— and ———.

4. How did he work?

He did ——— as much work as anybody else.

5. What did he do in 1841?

In 1841 he ——— the New York *Tribune*.

6. What took place in 1848?

In 1848 he ——— a member of the House of Representatives.

LESSON 86

REVIEW

1. Who is at the head of the state government?

The ——— is at the head of the state government.

2. What is the name of the governor of your state?

The name of the governor of — — — is Mr.

3. Why are courts instituted?

Courts are instituted so that people may have their ———.

4. Who is at the head of a court?

The ——— is at the head of a court.

5. What does he do?

He listens to the ——— and decides what the ——— will be.

6. What form of government has the United States?

The United States has a ——— form of government.

7. Who is at the head of the government of the United States?

The ——— is at the head of the government of the United States.

8. What is the duty of the President?

The President sees that the ——— — are faithfully carried out.

9. Name four great Americans.

George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, and Horace Greeley are four great Americans.

10. Why is Benjamin Franklin a typical American?

He is an example of the way a man can ———
to a great height by hard ———.

11. What did Franklin do for Philadelphia?

He started the public — —, and he founded
the ——— of Pennsylvania.

12. What did Franklin invent?

He invented the ——— ——— and the ———
———.

13. With whom did the American people fight for
their independence?

They fought with the English for their — — —.

14. Who was the first President of the United
States?

George Washington was the first ——— of
the United States.

15. When do we celebrate Washington's birthday?

We celebrate Washington's birthday on the
twenty-second of ———.

16. What did Abraham Lincoln do for the slaves?

He ——— the slaves.

17. What saved the nation during the Civil War?

Lincoln's wisdom and ——— saved the nation.

18. How did Lincoln meet a very sad death?

He was ——— as he sat in the theater with
his wife.

19. Name the way in which Greeley is like Franklin ?

He ——— through his own efforts.

20. Of what New York paper was Greeley editor ?

He was ——— of the New York *Tribune*.

editor	American	President
laws	faithfully	government
republican	case	punishment
judge	rights	courts
governor	rise	hard
work	library	university
library chair	fireplace	independence
February	freed	slaves
wisdom	courage	shot
theater	succeeded	efforts

LESSON 87

THE AIRSHIP

airship	steam	machine
invented	heavy	appropriate
value	improvement	elevator
electricity	Wright	rudder
gasoline	mile	unsuccessful

On the next page is a picture of an airship. The airship is the most wonderful invention of the century.

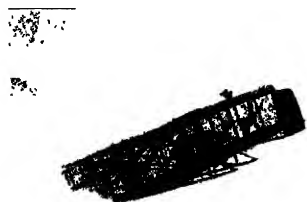
The first airship was invented about 1885. It was run by steam and was so heavy that it would not fly.

The next kind of airship was the glider. This was an improvement over the first. Congress voted \$51,000 to help perfect this machine. But many inventors lost their lives in trying to work it. Congress would not appropriate any more money.

Electricity was next tried as a motor power. That was also unsuccessful.

Finally a gasoline engine was placed to make the machine go. There

is a rudder at the rear and elevating planes in front. The Wright brothers are famous for these airships.



AN AIRSHIP

QUESTIONS

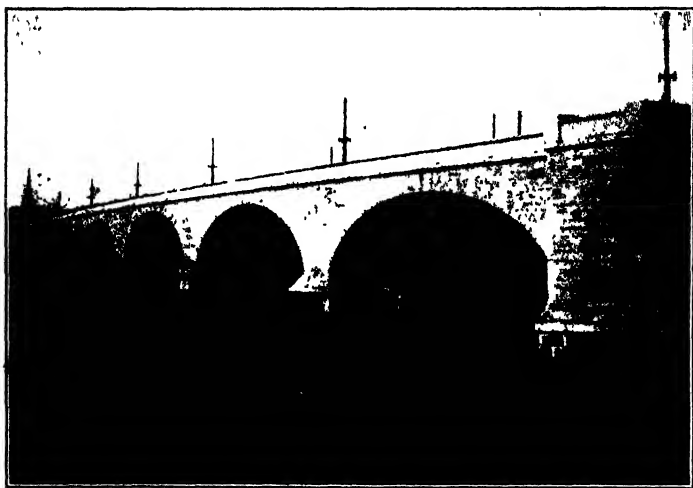
1. What is the most wonderful invention of the century?
The ——— is the most wonderful invention of the century.
2. When was the first one invented?
The first one was ——— about 1885.
3. Why would it not fly?
It would not ——— because it was too ———.
4. How much money did Congress vote?
Congress voted ——— ——— ———.
5. What were the next ones run by?
The next ones were run by ———.
6. What are airships run by now?
They are now run by ——— ———
7. Where is the rudder?
The rudder is at the ———.
8. Who are famous American airship inventors?
The ——— brothers are famous inventors.
9. How fast do airships go?
They go a ——— a minute.
10. What do inventors hope?
Inventors hope that airships will be of practical ——— just as automobiles are.

LESSON 88

A GREAT BRIDGE

arch	crossed	arches	dangerous
sidewalk	Hartford	years	span
bridge	granite	million	feet
lines	built	water	composed

The largest stone arch bridge in the world is in Hartford, Connecticut. The bridge is built across



BRIDGE AT HARTFORD

the Connecticut River. It joins Hartford with East Hartford. It took nearly three years to build the bridge and it cost about three million dollars.

It is composed of nine spans, is 82 feet wide, and has a total length of 1192 feet.

The foundation or lower parts of the piers are made of solid concrete. The building of these piers under the water was very interesting but very dangerous work.

All the structure above the piers is made of granite.

The bridge is crossed by two street-car lines on a roadway 60 feet wide. On either side of the car lines is a sidewalk 10 feet wide.

The city of Hartford is very proud of this beautiful structure.

QUESTIONS

1. Where is the largest stone arch bridge in the world?

The largest stone arch bridge in the world is in ———.

2. Across what river is it built?

It is ——— across the Connecticut River.

3. How long did it take to build the bridge?

It took nearly three ———.

4. How much did it cost to build the bridge?

It cost about three ——— dollars.

5. How many spans has the bridge?

It has nine ———.

6. *How wide is the bridge?*
It is ----- feet wide.
7. *What is the total length of the bridge?*
The total length of the bridge is 1192 -----.
8. *Of what is the foundation of the bridge made?*
The ----- of the bridge is made of concrete.
9. *Why is building the foundation of a bridge dangerous work?*
It is dangerous because the work is done under --- - - .
10. *Of what material are the arches made?*
The arches are made of ----- .
11. *By what is the bridge crossed?*
The bridge is ----- by two street-car -----.
12. *Is there a sidewalk on the bridge?*
Yes, on either side of the car line is a -----
10 feet wide.

LESSON 89

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

led	educated	Waterloo	battle
fought	English	quickly	plan
hero	Belgians	self-control	promptly

The battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815, was one of the greatest battles ever fought. At this time the

French under Napoleon were defeated by the Prussians and the English. It was a great battle, because it led to so many things. It caused the life banishment of Napoleon. It led to the independence of Belgium. It restored Louis XVIII to the throne of France. It showed the strength of England. The Duke of Wellington was the hero of the battle.

The following story is told about this great man. Some years after the battle of Waterloo, he visited Eton, the college where he was edu-



THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

cated. As he walked through the halls of one of the buildings, he exclaimed, "Here the battle of Waterloo was fought." What did he mean? He meant that while he was at school, he learned self-control. He learned how to plan. He learned how to act promptly and quickly. The Duke of Wellington meant that if one wants to command, he must first learn to obey.

QUESTIONS

1. When was the battle of Waterloo fought?
The battle of Waterloo ——— June 18,
1815.
2. Why is it one of the greatest battles ever fought?
It is one of the greatest battles ever fought be-
cause it ——— to so many things.
3. What peoples fought in the battle of Waterloo?
The English and the Prussians ——— against
Napoleon.
4. Who was the hero?
The Duke of Wellington was the ———.
5. Where was the Duke of Wellington educated?
The Duke of Wellington ——— at Eton
College.
6. Did he go back to visit Eton?
Yes, he ——— back some years after the battle
of Waterloo.
7. What is he said to have exclaimed there?
He is said to have exclaimed, "Here it was that
——— was ———."
8. What did he mean?
He meant that at Eton he learned ———.
He also learned how to ———, and how to act
——— and ———. These things made
him a great general.

LESSON 90

THE BEAR AND THE TRAVELERS

traveling	danger	flat	desert
forest	climbed	pretended	secret
together	save	dead	whispered
cover	threw	looked	advice

Two men were traveling through a great forest together. They had always been friends.

Suddenly a bear came in sight. One man at once climbed the nearest tree and hid himself in the leaves, leaving his friend to save himself as best he could.

The other man threw himself flat upon the ground with his face in the dust. He held his breath and pretended to be dead. It is believed that a bear will never touch a dead body. The bear simply put his nose down close to the man lying on the ground, then walked away.

Then the man who was up in the tree climbed down and said, "What did the bear say to you as he bent over you?"

"He told me," answered the other, "never again to travel with a friend who would desert me in a time of danger."

QUESTIONS

1. Where were the men traveling ?

They were ——— through a ———.

2. What sort of animal came upon them ?

A ——— suddenly came upon them.

3. What did one man do at once ?

One man immediately ——— a tree.

4. What did his friend do ?

He ——— himself upon the ground and ———
his breath

5. Why did he hold his breath ?

He wished the bear to believe that he was ———.

6. What is the belief about bears ?

It is believed that a bear will not ——— a dead
body.

7. What did the bear do ?

He put his nose down close to the man, then
——— away.

8. When the man climbed down from the tree,
what did he ask ?

He ——— what the bear had said.

9. What answer did his friend give ?

He answered that the bear had told him never
to ——— with a friend who would ———
——— in time of danger.

LESSON 91

THE MISER AND THE GOLD

gold	dug	happened	short
rise	pebbles	stolen	assistance
bury	counted	used	* hair *
chest	handed	never	neighbor

A man once had a chest full of gold dollars. He buried this chest at the foot of a tree. He was very



"EACH DAY HE WENT TO THE TREE"

sure that nobody could ever find it. Nevertheless, each day he went to the tree, dug up the chest, and counted every dollar.

One day he went there and found that the chest had been stolen. He immediately began to shout and tear his hair. All his neighbors ran to him as quickly as they could. When he told them what had happened, they were disgusted with him. One of his neighbors asked him if he had ever used any of his money. Of course he said that he never had. She then handed him some pebbles. She told him to bury them, for they would be of as much use to him as his gold, as long as he did not try to use them.

QUESTIONS

1. What did a miser have in a chest?
He had much ——— in his chest.
2. What did he do with the chest?
He hid the ——— at the foot of a tree.
3. What did he do every day?
He dug up the chest and ——— the money.
4. What happened one day?
He went there and found the chest had been
5. What did he do?
He began to ——— and tear his hair.
6. Who ran to his assistance?
All his ——— ran to his assistance.
7. What did one of his neighbors ask him?
She asked him if he had ever ——— any of his money.

8. What answer did he give ?
He said that he never had ——— any of his money.
9. What did the woman do then ?
She handed him some ——— and told him to bury them.
10. Why did she tell him to do this ?
She said they would be of as much ——— to him as his money, as long as he did not try to use them.

LESSON 92

KING ALFRED AND THE BEGGAR

island	throne	beggar	bravely
respond	refuge	grateful	result
appeared	driven	came	best
kindness	scarcity	battle	drive

Alfred the Great was king of England. At one time the Danes drove King Alfred from his throne. He was forced to take refuge on an island. There was a great scarcity of food on the island.

One day a stranger came to the king's door and asked for food. The king asked his servant how much food they had, and the servant answered and said they had only one loaf of bread.

The king commanded the servant to give half of the one loaf to the beggar. The beggar thanked the king for his kindness and went away.



KING ALFRED

That night the same beggar appeared to the king in his dreams. He told him to rise early the next morning and to blow his horn three times. He promised King Alfred that by nine o'clock five hundred men would be ready to be led into battle.

In the morning the king did as he was bidden. He blew his horn very loudly, and by nine o'clock, five hundred of his bravest men were ready to fight.

They went bravely into battle. They beat the Danes and drove them back into their own place.

QUESTIONS

1. Who drove King Alfred from his throne?

The ——— drove King Alfred from his

2. Where did he take refuge?

He took ——— on a small ———.

3. Was there plenty of food on the island?

No, there was a ——— of food on the island.

4. Who came to the king's door asking for food ?
A ——— came and asked for food.
5. How much food had the king ?
The king had only — — — — — of ———.
6. Did he give any to the beggar ?
Yes, he gave ——— of the one loaf.
7. Was the beggar grateful ?
Yes, he thanked the king for his ———.
8. Who appeared to the king in his sleep ?
The same ——— appeared to the king.
9. What did he tell the king to do ?
He told the king to blow his ——— three times
early the next morning.
10. What did he promise the king ?
He ——— that five hundred men would re-
spond to the call.
11. Did the beggar's promise come true ?
Yes, it ——— true.
12. What did the king and the five hundred men
do ?
They went bravely into ———.
13. What was the result of the battle ?
The Danes were ——— and ——— back to
their own place.

LESSON 93

ROBERT BRUCE

taught	discouraged	failed	win
fought	seventh	won	thread
failure	defeated	weaving	try
courage	tired	time	spider

Robert Bruce, a brave king of Scotland, had led his army six times against the army of the English king, and each time had been defeated.



“JUST THEN HE SAW A SPIDER OVER HIS HEAD”

One day, tired and discouraged, he threw himself upon the ground.

“Why should I ever try again?” he said. “I know I can never win.”

Just then he saw a spider over his head trying to make her thread reach from one place to another,

and six times she failed. But she tried the seventh time, and this time she won.

"Brave little spider," said Bruce, "what you have done, I can do. I will try the seventh time to win my battle."

With renewed courage, he called his men together and fought as he had never before fought. The battle was won. The English king and his army were driven back to England.

The lesson, "Never be discouraged by failures," was well taught to Robert Bruce by the little spider.

QUESTIONS

1. With whom had Robert Bruce fought?
He had —— with the king of England.
2. How many times had he been defeated?
He had been —— six times.
3. How did he feel on account of his failures?
He was very —— and ——.
4. What did he say to himself?
I can never ——, therefore I shall never —— again.
5. What did he see a spider struggling to do?
He saw a spider struggling to —— her web.
6. How many times did the spider try?
She tried six times and ——, but tried the seventh time and ——.

7. What did Bruce do then?

He took ——— and tried a ——— time.

8. What was the result of the seventh battle?

The English army was ——— back to England.

9. What lesson was Bruce taught by the spider?

He was taught that he must never be ———
by ———.

LESSON 94

SOCRATES

friends	learn	pleasant	build
true	home	delighted	dwelling
wise	wisdom	tired	count
happy	small	listening	grew

There once lived in Greece a very wise man whose name was Socrates. Young men from all parts of the land went to him to learn wisdom from him. He said so many wise things and said them in so delightful a way that no one ever grew tired of listening to him.

One summer he built himself a house, but it was so small that his neighbors wondered how he could be content with it. They immediately asked him why so great a man should build a mere box for his dwelling house.

"There may be little reason," said he, "but small as my house is, I shall count myself happy if I can fill it with true friends."

QUESTIONS

1. Who lived in Greece?

A very ——— man ——— Socrates.

2. Why did many young men visit him?

They visited him to ——— wisdom from him.

3. Why did no one grow tired of listening to him?

He said so many ——— things in so ——— a manner.

4. What did he build one summer?

He ——— a very ——— house.

5. Why did his neighbors wonder at its size?

They wondered why so great a man could be ——— with so small a ———.

6. What answer did he make when they asked him why he built so small a house?

He said that he would count himself ——— if he could fill even it with ——— friends.

While you are prosperous, you can number many friends; but when the storm comes, you are left alone.

— OVID.

True friends visit us in prosperity only when invited, but in adversity they come without invitation.

— THEOPHRASTUS.

LESSON 95

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

leader	take	difficult	passes
win	disobeying	march	possibility
plain	between	covered	cross
impossible	forward	crossing	possible

Napoleon Bonaparte was the leader of the French army. He once wished to take his army into Italy.



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

To do this he would have to cross the Alps Mountains. It is very difficult to cross these mountains, because the tops are covered with snow.

Napoleon sent men to look at the passes over the mountains. He then asked them if it were possible to cross. The men said there was a possibility

of doing so, but they would not recommend it.

Napoleon would hear no more. He ordered his army of sixty thousand men to march forward into

Italy. No one thought of disobeying. Every one did his best, and in four days they were marching on the plains of Italy.

Napoleon declared that the man who has made up his mind to win will never say "Impossible."

QUESTIONS

1. Who was Napoleon Bonaparte?

Napoleon Bonaparte was the ——— of the French army.

2. What did he wish to do?

He wished to ——— his army into Italy.

3. Where are the Alps Mountains?

They are ——— Switzerland and Italy.

4. Why is it difficult to cross these mountains?

It is ——— because the tops are ——— with
SLOW.

5. Why did Napoleon send men to look at the passes?

He wished to see if it were ——— to cross.

6. What did the men say about it?

They said there was a ——— of crossing.

7. What command did Napoleon give them?

He ordered his army of sixty thousand men to
——— forward into Italy.

8. Did any one disobey him?

No, no one thought of ——— him.

9. Did they succeed in crossing the Alps?

Yes, in four days they were marching on the
----- of Italy.

10. What did Napoleon declare?

He declared that the man who has made up
his mind to ----- will never say -----.

LESSON 96

THE HARE AND THE TORTOISE

hare	joke	catch	straight
tortoise	run	stopped	good
slow	passed	plodded	considered
high	nap	slept	affair



"THE HARE WENT AT A HIGH RATE OF SPEED"

One day a hare met a tortoise. He laughed at him because he was so slow. "I may be slow," said the

tortoise, "but I wager I can beat you in a race. Will you try?"

The hare considered the whole affair a joke, but consented to run the race. The fox acted as umpire.



THE HARE STOPPED AND TOOK A NAP

Finally the two rivals started. The hare went at a high rate of speed, and of course soon left the tortoise far behind him. When the hare was halfway to the goal, he stopped and took a little nap. He felt sure that if the tortoise passed him, he could easily catch up to him. Meanwhile, the tortoise passed on straight to the goal. The hare slept longer than he intended. When he woke, he ran at a greater speed than ever, straight toward the goal. There he found the tortoise awaiting his arrival.

This story teaches that we reach success by slow, steady, patient work.

QUESTIONS

1. What animals is this story about?
This story is about a ——— and a ———.
2. Why did the hare laugh at the tortoise?
He laughed because the tortoise was so ———.
3. What did the tortoise say?
The tortoise said, "I may be ———, but I
wager I can beat you in a ———. Will
you try?"
4. Did the hare think the tortoise could beat him?
No, he considered the whole affair a ———,
but he consented to ——— the race.
5. How did the hare run?
The hare ran at a ——— rate of speed.
6. Why did he stop?
He ——— to take a nap.
7. What did he think?
He thought that if the tortoise ——— him, he
could easily ——— up to him.
8. How did the tortoise go?
The tortoise ——— along straight toward the
goal.
9. Did the hare take a short nap?
No, he ——— longer than he intended.
10. When he reached the goal, what did he see?
He ——— the tortoise waiting for him.
11. Who had won the race?
The ——— had won the race.

LESSON 97

THE FARMER AND HIS SONS

called	better	dug	foot	soil
treasure	charge	field	sold	found
understood	meaning	crops	dying	hidden
industriously	condition	somewhere	money	reason

As a farmer was about to die, he called his sons to his side. He gave into their charge a large field. He told them that a treasure lay hidden somewhere in the field within a foot from the ground. His sons thought the treasure was money. Therefore they dug the ground industriously. They found no money. But they did find that their crops were better than they ever had been before. The reason was that the soil was in good condition. When they sold their crops, they understood their father's words. They had dug for the hidden treasure, and they had found it.

QUESTIONS

1. What did the dying farmer do?

The dying farmer ——— his sons to his side.

2. What did he give into their charge?

He gave a ——— into their charge.

3. What did he tell them ?

He told them a ——— lay hidden in the field.

4. Where was it hidden ?

It was hidden about one ——— from the ground.

5. What did the sons think ?

They thought that the treasure was ———.

6. What did they do ?

They ——— the ground industriously.

7. Did they find any money ?

No, they ——— no money.

8. What did they find afterwards ?

They afterwards ——— that their crops were ——— than they ever were before.

9. What was the reason of these very good crops ?

The reason was that the soil was in very good

10. What did they do with their crops ?

They ——— their crops.

11. When they received the money, what did they understand ?

They ——— the meaning of their father's words.

12. Had they found the hidden treasure that he told about ?

Yes, they had ——— the hidden treasure.

LESSON 98

ALADDIN AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP

poor	lamp	palace	suffer
little	possession	lived	rubbed
wonderful	thought	money	teaches
appeared	careless	rust	careless
disappeared	likely	married	slave

This story is about Aladdin, a poor little boy who lived in Arabia. He once got possession of a wonderful lamp. Whenever he rubbed the lamp, a slave appeared. This slave gave Aladdin anything he wished. He ate the best of food. He lived in a splendid palace. He had beautiful clothes, and all the money he could use. He married the daughter of the ruler of China. He was perfectly happy. He thought his good fortune would never cease. Then he became careless of his precious lamp. He allowed it to rust. One day it disappeared. Immediately his wealth was gone. He was as poor as he had ever been.

This story teaches us that careless people are likely to suffer.

QUESTIONS

1. Who was Aladdin?

Aladdin was a ———— who
lived in Arabia.

2. What did he get possession of ?
He got ——— of a wonderful lamp.
3. Why was the lamp wonderful ?
Whenever Aladdin ——— it, a slave appeared.
4. What did the slave do ?
The slave ——— Aladdin everything he wished. .
5. What kind of food did Aladdin eat ?
He ——— the best of food.
6. Where did he live ?
He ——— in a splendid palace.
7. Was he rich ?
He had all the ——— he could use.
8. Whom did he marry ?
He ——— the daughter of the ruler of China.
9. What did he think ?
He ——— his good fortune would never end.
10. Was he always careful of his lamp ?
No, he allowed it to ———.
11. What happened one day ?
One day the lamp
12. What happened to Aladdin then ?
Then his ——— disappeared, and he was as
—— as he had ever been.
13. What does the story teach ?
This story ——— us that ——— people are
likely to ———.

LESSON 99

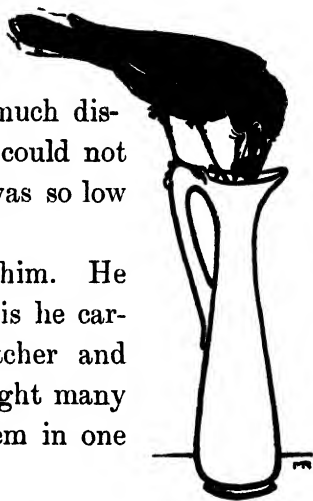
THE CROW AND THE PITCHER

way	easily	dropped	low
pitcher	search	carried	drink
direction	many	filled	dismayed
rose	continued	pebble	brought

One day a thirsty crow flew in every direction in search of a drink of water. At last he came upon a long-necked pitcher half filled with water. He thought that now he was to have a drink. But he was much dismayed to find that his bill could not reach the water, because it was so low in the pitcher.

A happy thought came to him. He found a pebble near by. This he carried in his bill to the pitcher and dropped it in. Then he brought many more pebbles and dropped them in one by one.

Finally his efforts were rewarded. The water began to rise in the pitcher. The more pebbles he dropped in, the higher it rose. Soon he was able to reach it easily.



This story teaches us that where there's a will there's a way.

QUESTIONS

1. Why did the crow fly in every direction?

He was in ——— of a drink of water.

2. What did he find that contained water?

He found a long-necked pitcher half ——— with water.

3. Why did he not drink then?

He could not ——— the water, because it was so low in the pitcher.

4. What did he find near by?

He found a ——— near by.

5. What did he do with the pebble?

He ——— it in his bill and dropped it into the water.

6. How many pebbles did he drop into the water?

He dropped a great ——— pebbles into the water.

7. What was the result?

The water rose in the pitcher until the crow could reach it very ———.

8. What does the story teach us?

This story teaches us that where there's a ——— there's a ———.

LESSON 100

THE PROUD STAG

stag	despised	reflection	ungraceful
legs	ashamed	beautiful	felt
antlers	caught	long	hounds
admired	service	held	reach
caused	devoured	death	sight
clear	drinking	ran	pack

A stag, while drinking in a clear lake, caught sight of his own reflection in the water. He first looked at his antlers. He admired them greatly. He thought they were the most beautiful things in the world. Then he looked at his legs. He thought they were too long and thin. He said they were not graceful. He was ashamed of them.

Soon a pack of hounds came. The stag ran. Then his beautiful antlers got caught in a tree. He was held fast until the hounds came up and devoured him. What he had despised, were of service to him. What he had admired, caused his death.

QUESTIONS

1. What did the stag see in the water?

The stag saw his own ——— in the water.

2. What did he see first?

He first saw his ———.

3. What did he think of them ?
He thought they were the most ——— things
in the world.
4. What did he look at next ?
Next he looked at his ———.
5. What did he think of them ?
He thought they were ——— because they
were ——— and thin.
6. How did he feel ?
He was ——— of them.
7. Who came up soon ?
Soon a pack of ——— came up.
8. What did the stag do ?
The stag ———.
9. What took him out of reach of the ——— ?
The ——— that he despised took him safe
out of the reach of the hounds.
10. What happened to the stag then ?
He caught his ——— in a tree.
11. Could he get away ?
No, he was ——— fast until the hounds came
up and devoured him.
12. What were of service to him ? What caused
his death ?
The ——— that he despised, were of service
to him. The ——— that he admired, caused
his ———.

LESSON 101

THE BOASTING TRAVELER

talking	wonderful	jump	prove
caught	show	believe	statement
friend	famous	need	jumping
cheap	imagine	doubted	yard

A traveler was talking one day to a number of his friends. He was boasting of the wonderful things he had done while abroad on his travels. He told his friends that the people of Rhodes were famous for jumping. He said that while there, he took a jump that no other man could come within a yard of. His friends looked as though they doubted his statement. He assured them that if they were in Rhodes, he could bring ten men who would prove his statement.

One of his friends said that there was no need to go to Rhodes for witnesses. He told him to imagine himself there at that moment and show them his famous jump. The boaster was caught at once.

QUESTIONS

1. To whom was the traveler talking?

He was ——— to many of his ———.

2. Of what was he boasting?

He was boasting of the —— things he had done while abroad.

3. What did he say the people of Rhodes were famous for?

He said they were —— for jumping.

4. What wonderful thing did he say that he had done?

He said that he had taken a —— that no other man in Rhodes could excel.

5. Did his friends seem to believe him?

No, they looked as though they —— his statement.

6. What did he say to convince them?

He said that if he were in Rhodes, ten men would —— his statement.

7. What did one of his hearers say?

He said there was no —— of going to Rhodes.

8. Why was there no need of going to Rhodes?

The wonderful jumper could imagine himself in Rhodes, and —— his friends his famous jump.

9. Why did the boaster feel embarrassed?

He felt —— because he knew that he was

LESSON 102

NATURALIZATION

foreigner	certain	intention
citizen	required	mark
naturalized	government	court
naturalization	declaration	fee
name	dollar	write
occupation	called	native

A foreigner who wishes to become a citizen of the United States must become naturalized. In order to become naturalized he must fill out two papers called naturalization papers.

The first paper is called "Facts for Declaration of Intention." In this the foreigner gives his name, occupation, residence, the date and the place of his birth. He also says that he does not wish to be a citizen of his native country any longer. He says that he desires to become a citizen of the United States.

A foreigner who is eighteen years old may make out this paper at any time after he comes to the country. If he cannot write his own name, he may have somebody else write it for him. He may make a mark to show that it is his name.

When he goes to the court-house with the papers, he must pay a fee of one dollar.

FACTS FOR DECLARATION OF INTENTION

Department of Commerce and Labor

NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Washington

NOTE.—A copy of this form should be furnished by the clerk of the court to each applicant for a declaration of intention, so that he can at his leisure fill in the answers to the questions. After being filled out the form is to be returned to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the declaration. TO THE APPLICANT.—The fee of one dollar must be paid to the clerk of the court before he commences to fill out the declaration of intention. No fee is chargeable for this blank.

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Name: Ross Bassinis Age: 35 years.
(Do not abbreviate any part of name by initial or otherwise.)
Occupation: Merchant
Color: white Complexion: dark
Height: 5 feet 6 inches. Weight: 165 pounds.
Color of hair: dark brown Color of eyes: brown
Other visible distinctive marks: None. (On, Scar on forehead)
(If no visible distinctive marks so state)

Where born: *Naples* *Italy*
(City or town) (Country)
Date of birth: *October* *12th* *1875*
(Month) (Day) (Year)
Present residence: *2500 Broad Street* *Hartford* *Connecticut*
(Number and street) (City or town) (State, Territory, or District.)
Emigrated from: *Naples* *Italy*
(Port of embarkation.) (Country)

Name of vessel: *Republic*
(If the applicant arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)

Last place of foreign residence: *Naples* *Italy*
(City or town) (Country)

I am now a subject of and intend to renounce allegiance to* (See note) *Victor Emmanuel III,*
(Name)

King of Italy
(Title)

Date of arrival in the United States: *July* *1st* *1907*
(Month) (Day) (Year)

Port of arrival: *New York* *New York*
(City or town) (State or Territory)

* NOTE.—If applicant is a citizen of a foreign Republic he should fill in the following line in lieu of the above, writing the name of the Republic only.

I am now a citizen of and intend to renounce allegiance to the Republic of

QUESTIONS

1. What must a foreigner do, who desires to become a citizen of the United States?

A foreigner who desires to become a United States citizen must become ———.

2. To become naturalized what must a person do?
To become naturalized a person must first fill out ——— required by the government.

3. What are these papers called?
These papers are called ——— papers.

4. How many naturalization papers are there?
There are ——— naturalization papers.

5. What is the first paper called?
The first paper ——— “Facts for Declaration of Intention.”

6. What five things does the foreigner give in this paper?
He gives his ———, his ———, his residence, the ——— of his birth, and the ——— of his birth.

7. What does he say besides?
He says that he is no longer a ——— of his native country. He desires to become a citizen of the United States.

8. When may a foreigner make out this paper?
He may make out this paper ——— after he comes to this country.

9. Is it necessary for him to know how to write?
No, somebody may ——— it for him.,
10. How much does it cost to file this paper at the court?
He has to pay ——— when he files this paper at court.

LESSON 103

NATURALIZATION

(Continued)

second	writes	ninety
called	wife's	five
longer	children	necessary
important	witnesses	addresses

We shall talk to-night about the second naturalization paper. It is called "Facts for Petition for Naturalization." It is much longer than the first paper. It is also more important than the first paper. In this paper, the foreigner tells what he did in the first paper and other things also. If he is married, he gives the names of his wife and his children and the birthdays of his wife and his children. He also gives the names and addresses of four people who will go into court and swear that he has been in the country the required time.

This paper is posted outside the court-house for ninety days. After that time the foreigner goes to court with his witnesses. There he is made a citizen of the United States.

A foreigner must have lived in the country at least five years, before he can take out the second paper. He must also be able to speak the English language, and be able to sign his own name to the petition.

A fee of four dollars must be paid upon the filling out of the second paper.

QUESTIONS

1. What shall we talk about to-night?

To-night we shall talk about the —— naturalization paper.

2. What is it called?

It —— “Facts for Petition for Naturalization.”

3. Which is the longer and more important paper?

The second paper is —— and more —— than the first.

4. What does the foreigner write in this paper?

He —— what he did in the other paper.

5. Does he write anything else?

Yes, if he is married, he gives his —— name.

If he has ——, he gives their names and birthdays.

6. What is done with the paper?
The paper is posted outside the court-house for
——— days.
7. What does the foreigner do then?
Then the foreigner goes to court with
two ——.
8. What do the witnesses do?
They swear that the foreigner has been in the
country for —— years.
9. How long must the foreigner wait before he
can fill out the second paper?
He must wait —— years after filling out
the first paper.
10. How long must he have been in the country?
He must have been in the country at least
11. What else is necessary?
It is also necessary that he speak and write
English.
12. When he fills out the second paper, how much
must he pay?
He must pay —— ———.

FACTS FOR PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

Department of Commerce and Labor

NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Washington

NOTE TO CLERK OF COURT.—On and after June 29, 1911, clerks of courts should refuse to execute petitions for aliens who have arrived in the United States after June 26, 1906, unless accompanied by a certificate of their landing.

NOTE.—A copy of this form should be furnished by the clerk of the court to each applicant for a petition for naturalization, so that he can at his leisure fill in the answers to the questions. After being filled out the form is to be returned to the clerk, to be used by him in properly filling out the petition. Witnesses must be citizens of the United States. If any witness is a naturalized citizen he must bring his certificate of citizenship to the court when the petition is filed.

TO THE APPLICANT.—The fee of four dollars must be paid to the clerk of the court before he commences to fill out the petition for naturalization. No fee is chargeable for this blank.

First. My full name is: John James Doe (Do not abbreviate any part of name by initial or otherwise)

Second. My place of residence is: 1560 Main Street, Hartford, Connecticut (Number and name of street) (City or town) (State, Territory, or District)

Third. My occupation is: machinist

Fourth. I was born on the 15 day of March, 1875, at Christiania, Norway (City or town) (Country)

Fifth. I emigrated to the United States from Bremen Germany
(Port of embarkation.) (Country.)
on or about the 3 day of February, 1904, and arrived at the port of

New York New York, in the United States, on the vessel
(Port of arrival.) (State.)

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse
(If the alien arrived otherwise than by vessel, the character of conveyance or name of transportation company should be given.)

Sixth. I declared my intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 10 day of
February, 1906, at Hartford Connecticut, in the United States
(City or town.) (State, Territory, or District.)

Circuit Court

Seventh. I am married. My husband's name was Mary
is
(Petitioner, if a widower, should give name of his wife when living and state place of her birth; if not married, he should enter "not" in first sentence. In both cases surplus words should be struck through.)

He was born in London England and is now deceased. Hartford Conn.
(City or town.) (County.) (City or town.) (Country.)

I have two children, whose name^s, date^s and place^s of birth, and place^s of residence
are as follows:

John, born 3 day of February, 1909, at Hartford, Conn.; resides at Hartford, Conn.

Mary, born 12 day of December, 1910, at "; resides at "

-----, born -----, day of -----, 1-----, at -----; resides at -----
 -----, born -----, day of -----, 1-----, at -----; resides at -----
 -----, born -----, day of -----, 1-----, at -----; resides at -----
 -----, born -----, day of -----, 1-----, at -----; resides at -----
 -----, born -----, day of -----, 1-----, at -----; resides at -----

Eighth. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to ----- King of Sweden -----, of which at this time I am a citizen, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

(Name) (Title and country)

Ninth. I am ----- able to speak the English language.

Tenth. I have resided continuously in the United States for five years, since the ----- day of -----, 1904, and in the ----- State ----- for one entire year prior to this time, since the ----- day of -----, 1904.

Eleventh. I have ----- heretofore made petition for United States citizenship.

If petitioner has heretofore made application for citizenship, the facts required should be fully stated in the following blanks :

I petitioned for citizenship to the _____ Court _____
at _____ (City or town.) _____ on the _____ day of _____, 1_____,
which was denied for the following reasons: _____

_____, and the cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.

Give names, occupations, and resident addresses of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, who have known you for at least five years, last past, as a resident of the State in which petition is made, who will make affidavit that you are a person of good moral character, that you are qualified in every way to be admitted a citizen of the United States, and who will be present at hearing. If you have been a resident of the State wherein you apply for citizenship for over one year, and elsewhere in the United States sufficiently long to complete a continuous residence therein of five years, you may establish your entire residence within the State by two witnesses, citizens of the United States, and your residence elsewhere in the United States by depositions of two witnesses, as provided in Section 10 of the Naturalization Act of June 29, 1906. The witnesses named by you to establish your residence within the State must appear with you on the day you petition to the clerk of court and be sworn as witnesses at that time.

James Wilson	merchant	900 Park St., Hartford, Conn.
(Name.)	(Occupation.)	(Residence address.)
Thomas Brown	clerk	152 South St., "
(Name.)	(Occupation.)	(Residence address.)
William Jones	laborer	430 Muhl Ave., "
(Name.)	(Occupation.)	(Residence address.)
Charles Black	conductor	750 Lincoln St., "
(Name.)	(Occupation.)	(Residence address.)

Names of witnesses who will be substituted by me if those appearing with me at the time of filing my petition for naturalization are unable to appear at the time of the hearing —

I herewith present my Declaration of Intention to become a Citizen of the United States.

